

# THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY, \& <br> IS UNIVERSALLTRECOGNIZED AS 

a THIE BEST AMERICAN MLAGAZINE. D0

The Atlantic is now in its Twelfth Volume, and has attained a circilation and prosperity never equalled by any American magazine of its class.

The prosperity of the ATlaytic enables its conductors to employ the most eminent talent of
ge country in its columns. All the best known writers in American literature, contributing stantly to its pages, give it the sole right to be known as our national magazine. Its staff prises the following names among its leading contributors:
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## THE BEST DSSATSS, <br> THE BEST STORIES, TエIE BEST POEMAS,

that American talent can furnish.

## पु READ THESE TESTIMONIALS.

Ta show the estimation in which the AtLantic is held by the leading journals in the country, the publishers call attention to the opinions printed below, from both the religious and the secular press. These testimonials are taken from hundreds of similar tenor.
"The Atlantic has already attained a position at the head of the periodical press in this country, and rivals the best in the world." - New York Times.
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## THE ATLANTTC FOR 1864

will be in no wise inferior to the previous volumes, but it will be the constant aim of the publishers to advance the high standard already established for the magazine.

Subscriptions may commence with any number. Back numbers furnished.
Terns. - The Atlantic is for sale by all Book and Periodical Dealers. Price, 25 cents a number. Subscriptions for the year, $\$ 3.00$, postage paid. For Club Rates, apply to the publishers.
15 Specimen numbers sent gratis on receipt of six cents for postage.

# THE <br> ( OL L ) <br> FARMER'S ALMANACK, 

CALCULATED ON A NEW AND IMPROVED PLAN, FOR THE YEAR OF OUR LORD



Being Bissextile or Leap Year, and (until July 4) 88th of American Independence.
Fitted for Boston, but will answer for all the Nẹw England States.
Containing, besides the large number of Astronomical Calculations, and the Farmer's Calendar for every month in the year, as great a variety as any other Almanack of NEW, USEFUL, AND ENTERTAINING MATTER.

$$
\text { Established in } 1793,
$$

BY HOBERT B. THOMAS.


Therefore I hope, as no unwelcome guest, At your warm fireside, when the lamps are lighted, To have my place, reserved among the rest, Nor stand as one unsought and uninvited.

Loygetlow.

## BOSTON:

## PUBLISHED BY BREWER \& TILESTON. Sold by the Booksellers and Traders throughout New England. <br> [Entered according to Act of Congregs, in the year 18fis, by BREwER \& Tileston, in the Clerk's Oftice of the District Court of the District of Massuchusetts.]

## T0 PATRONS AND CORRESPONDENTS.

We are under many obligations for the continued and increasing favor with which our visits are received. Nothing can so stimulate one to effort as the consciousness that whatever he may do will be taken for what it is worth, and be appreciated accordingly.

We come to you still in a plain and unpretending manner ; but don't think any the less of us for that. We flatter ourselves that you'll find many a common-sense suggestion scattered through our pages. Some folks think that, when a man gets beyond his prime, he is apt to fall behind the times, and become an old fogy; but the man who is always looking about to see what there is that's new, and sifts the wheat from the chaff for the benefit of a million of readers, does n't grow old so fast ; and you know the Chinese have a saying that there is a world of wisdom at the root of every gray hair. We always intend to give many times the value of what you pay for our little annual; and if you find it falls short of that, just let us know.

We owe our acknowledgments for commnnications, answers to problems, etc., to many friends in all parts of New England, and only feel sorry that our limits do not permit us to express our obligations to each. We thank them all very cordially for their numerous and welcome favors, and trust they will continue them.

The stanzas at the head of the calendar pages are all selected from Longrellow, which is as much as to say they are worth committing to memory.

We wish you all a happy new year, -requesting you to bear in mind that communications should be addressed to the undersigned previous to July 1st of each year, and bid you good-by for the present, with the assurance "that no efforts shall be spared to make the Almanack useful, pleasing, and worthy the continued patronage of its numerous friends.


## AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITIONS.

The Agricultural Exhibitions of Massachusetts, for 1864, will begin as follows :

Essex, at Andover, Sept. 27th.
Middlesex, at Concord, Sept. 22d.
Middlesex North, at Lowell, Sept. 29th.
Middlesex South, at Framingham, Sept. 20th.
Worcester, at Worcester, Sept. 22d.
Worcester West, at Barre, Sept. 29th.
Worcester North, at Fitchburg, Sept. 27 th.
Worcester South, at Sturbridge, Oct. 6th.
Worcester South East, at Milford, Sept. 27 th.
Hampshire, Franklin and Hampden, at
Northampton, Oct. 6th.
Highland, at Middlefield, Sept. 8th.
Hampshire, at Amherst, Oct. 13th.

Hampden, at Springfield, Oct. 4th. Hampden East, at Palmer, Oct. 11th Franklin, at Greenfield, Sept. 29th. Berkshire, at Pittsfield, Oct. 4th.
Hoosac Valley, at North Adams, Sept. 20th.
Housatonic, at Great Barrington, Sept. 28th.
Norfolk, at Dedham, Sept. 29th. Bristol, at Taunton, Oct. 4th. Plymouth, at Bridgewater, Oct. 6th. Barnstahle, at Barnstable, Oct. 4th. Nantucket, at Nantucket, Sep $\$ 27$ th. Martha's Vineyard, at West Tisbury, Oct. 18th.

## MARKET DAYS.

Cattle Market,.............. at Cambridye, every Wednesday.
General Marxet $\mathrm{Dax}_{\mathrm{y}}, \ldots \ldots$ at South Danvers, last Tuesday of every month.

## ECLIPSES OF THE SUN AND MOON FOR 1864.

In this year there will be two eclipses of the Sun, and none of the Moon :
I. - A Central Eclipse of tee Sun, May 5th, visible in Asia, Australia, and the north-western part of North America.
II. - An Annular Eclipse of the Sun, October 30th, visible in South America and Mexico.

The longitudes of the following places are counted west from Greenwich, while the differences of time refer to Boston. ( + ) added to, $(-)$ subtracted from, Boston time.


## NAMES AND CHARACTERS OF THE PLANETS.


$\delta$ Conjunction, or in the same degree.

* Sextile, 60 degrees.
$\square$ Quartile, 90 degrees.
$\triangle$ Trine, 120 degrees.

Opposition, or 180 degrees. Dragon's Head, or Ascending Node. Dragon's Tail, or Descending Node.
$1 \bigcirc$ Aries, head.
28 Taurus, neck.
3 ㅁ Gemini, arms.
$4=$ Cancer, breast.
$5 \Omega$ Leo, heart. 6 ind Virgo, belly. $7 \underset{\sim}{\mathrm{~m}}$ Libra, reins. 8 m Scorpio, secrets.

9 f Sagittarius, thighs. 10 bo Capricornus, knees. 11 Aquarius, legs. $12 \nrightarrow$ Pisces, feet.

CHRONOLOGICAL CYCLES FOR 1864.
Golden Number, Cycle of the Sun,
$3 \mid$ Dominical Letters, $\quad$ C B $\mid$ Roman Indiction, $25 \mid$ Epact, $\quad 22 \mid$ Julian Period,

## MOVABLE FEASTS AND FASTS FOR 1864.

Septuagesima Sunday, Jan. $24 \mid$ Good Friday, Mar. 25 Holy Thursday, May 5 Shrove Sunday,

Feb. 7 Easter Sundat, " 27 Whit Sunday, " 15 Ash Wednesday, " 10 Low Sunday, April 3 Trinity Sunday, " 22 First Sunday in Lent, " 14 Rogation Sunday, May $1 \mid$ Advent Sunday, Nov. 27

## DEFINITIONS. [Continued from last year.]

Julian Period. - A cycle of 7980 consecutive years, invented by Scaliger. It dates from 4713 years B. C.
The Julian Style related to the reform of the calendar introduced at Rome by Julius Cæsar, and used in all Christian countries till it was reformed by Pope Gregory XIII. in 1582.

The Julian Epoch is the commencement of the Julian calendar, January 1st, 46 years B. C.
The year adopted in the Julian calendar, called the Julian year, - equal to $365 \frac{1}{4}$ days, - was used in England till 1752, when the Gregorian year, or new style, was adopted.
Zodis. - An imaginary zone or belt in the heavens, within which the sun and all the larger planets appear to perform their annual revolutions. It extends about eight or nine degrees on each side of the ecliptic ; contains twelve constellations, and is divided into twelve equal parts, called signs, which anciently coincided with the constellations, but now occupy very different positions. Each sign contains thirty-two degrees. The first begins at the point of the ecliptic through which the sun passes at the vernal equinox. They are counted from west to east. The names in their order, and the characters by which they are indicated in almanacs, are given above, as Aries, \&c. The signs derived their names from the twelve constellations with which their places coincided in ancient times (above 200 years B. C.), but owing to the westward motion of the equinoxes, the constellations are now each about thirty degrees east of the sign of the same name.

From Worcester's Quarto Dictionary of the English Language.

## COMMENCEMENTS, ANNIVERSARIES, AND VACATIONS,

OF COLLEGES AND THAOLOGICAL SCHOOLS, IN NEW ENGLAND.
Marvard, at Cambridge, Mass.-Com., coin.; 4 w . from Thurs. before Christmas. 3d Wed. July. Vaca., 1at, from end of first Wesletyan, at Middeetown, Conn. term, $6 \mathrm{w} . ; 2 d$, from end of second term Com., 4 th Wed. in June. Vaca., 4 w . from (commencement week), 6 w. ; the aoademical year being divided into two terms of 20 wecks each, and beginning at com.

Cambridge Theo. Sem., at Cambridgr, Mass. - Vaca., same as Harvard College.
Tcfts College, Medford, Ms. - Com., $2 d$ Wed. in July. Vaca., 1st, from end of 1st term, $6 \mathrm{w} . ; 2 \mathrm{~d}$, from end of 2 d term, 6 w. Col. year divided as at Marv. Col.

Amherst, at Amherst, Mass. - Com. 2d Thurs. in July, Vaca., 6 w . from com. ; 6 w . from the Wed. before annual Thanksgiving ; 1 w . from the 1st Wed. in April.

Williams, at Wiliaamstown, Mass. Com., 1st Wed. in Aug. Vaca., 5 w. after com. ; from 4th Tues. in Nov., 6 w .; 3d Tues. in Apr., 2 w.

Andover Theol. Sem., at Andover, Mass. - Anniv., 1st Wed. in Sept. Vaca., 7 w ., and 5 w . preceding last Wed. in May.

Newton theo. Inst., at Newton, Ms. Anniv., last Wed. in June. Vac., 9 w. from anniv., and also 3 w . fr. last Wed. in Jan.
Yale, at New Maven, Conn. - Com., last Thurs. in July. Vaca., 7 w. from com. ; 2 w . before 1st Wed. in Jan., and 3 w . before 1st Wed. in May, when the terms com. com. ; 8 w. from Dec. 1; 2 w. from May 4. University of Veraont, at Berling-ton.-Com., 1st Wed. in Aug. Vaca., com. 4 w. ; 1st Wed. in Dec. 8 w., and 1 w. from $2 d$ Wed. in May.
Middlebcry, at Middlebery, Vt. Com., 2d Werl. Aug. Vac., com. 4 w.; last Wed. Nov., 8 w. ; 1 w. fr. 4 th Wcd. April. Dartmotth, at IIANOVER, N. H.-Com., last Thurs. in July. Vaca., 4 w. from com.; 7 w . beginning in Nov., and 2 w . in May.
Brown, at Providence, R. I. - Com. 1st Wed. in Sept. Vaca., from 2d Wed. in July to com., and from 3d Wed. in Jan. to 3 d Wed. in Feb.
Bowdoin, at brenswick, Me. - Com., 1st Wed. in Aug. Vaca., at com., 3 w. ; from last Wed. in Nov., 8 w .; from 3 d Wed. in April, 2 w.

Waterville, at Watrrville, Me. Com., 2d Wed. in Aug. Vaca., at com. 4 w .; from 2d Wed. in Dec., 8 w . ; from 1st Wed. in May, 1 w.
Maine Wesleyan Sem., at Readfield, Me.-Two terms, of 15 weeks each. Fall term com. Ist Wed. in Aug. Spring term

Trinity, at Martford, Conn. - Com., com. 1st Wed. in March.
Bangor Theo. Sem., at Bangor, Me. Thurs. before July 4th. Vac., 9 w . from Anniv., last Wed. July. Vac., fr. do., 12 w .

EXECUTIVE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES (JUNE, 1863).
Arraham Lincoln, III., President, $\$ 25,000$ Salmon P. Chase, Ohio, Sec. Trea., $\$ 8,000$ Wim. II. Seward, N.Y., Sec. State, 8,000 Caleb B. Smith, Ia., " Inter., 8,000 Gideon Welles, Conn., ". Navy, 8,000 Montgomery Blair, Md., Post. Gen., 8,000 Edw. M. Stanton, Pa., "War, 8,000|Edward Bates. Mo., Att'y "' 8,000

## AMERICAN PRESIDENTS. Age when

|  | ere B | Date of Birth. | Tern of Ofi |  | Died. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| eo. Washington, | Va., | Feb. 22, 1732 , | 1789 to 1797, | 66, | Dec. 14, 1799 |
| John Adams, | Mass., | Oct. 19, 1735, | 1797 to 1801, | do., | July 4, 1826 |
| Thomas Jefferson, | Va., | Apr. 2, 1743, | 1801 to 1809, | do., | July 4, 1826 |
| James Madison, |  | Mar. 5, 1751, | 1809 to 1817, | do., | June 28, 1836 |
| James Monroe, | " | Apr. 2, 1759, | 1817 to 1825, | do., | July 4, 1831 |
| John Q. Adams, | Mass., | July 11, 1767 , | 1825 to 1829, | 62, | Feb. 23, 1848 |
| Andrew Jackson, | S. C., | Mar. 15, 1767, | 1829 to 1837, | 70, | June 8, 1845 |
| Martin Van Buren, | N. Y., | Dec. 5, 1782, | 1837 to 1841, | 59. | July 24, 1862 |
| Wm. H. Harrison, | Va., | Feb. 9, 1772 , | 1841 - | 69, | Apr. 4, 1841 |
| John Tyler, |  | Mar. 29, 1790 , | 1841 to 1845, | 55. | Jan. 17, 1862 |
| James K. Polk, | N. C., | Nov. 2, 1793, | 1845 to 1849, | 54, | June 15, 1849 |
| Zachary Taylor, | Va., | Nov. 24, 1784, | 1849 to 1850, | 65, | July 9, 1850 |
| Millard Villmore, | N. Y., | Jan. 7, 1800, | 1850 to 1853, | 53. |  |
| Franklin Pierce, | N. H., | Nov. 23, 1804, | 1853 to 1857, | 53. |  |
| James Buchanan, | Pern., | Apr. 13, 1791, | 1857 to 1861, | 69. |  |
| Abraham Lincoln, | Ky., | Feb. 12, 1809, | 1861- |  |  |

## ANALYSIS OF FOOD.



## WORTILESS AND UNCURRENT BANK NOTES IN NEW ENGLAND. CORRECTED BY CLAPP, FULLER \& BROWNE, <br> Dealers in Bank Notes and Specie, 37 State Strcet, corner of Congress Street.

Massachusetts. American Bank, Commercial Bank, Commonwealth $\mathrm{B}^{\prime} \mathrm{k}$, Cochituate Bank, Frauklin Bank,
Fulton Bank,
Grocers Bank, Haymarket Sç. B'k, Kilhy Bank, Lafayette Bank, Oriental Bank, Amherst Bank, Amherst, Berkshire B'k, Pittsfield, $\left.\begin{array}{l}\text { Lssex Bank, } \\ \text { Farmers' Bank, }\end{array}\right\}$ Salem. Chelsea Bank, Chelsea, Bass River B'k, Beverly, Citizens' B'k, Nantucket, Cohannet Bank, Taunton, Cohasset Bank,
Charlestown B. $\}$ CharlesPhæenix Bank, $\}$ town, Dorches. and Milton B'k, Duxbury $\mathrm{B}^{\prime} k$, Duxbury, East Bridgewater Bank, Essex B'k, N. Andover, Farmers' and Mechanics:

B'k, Belchertown,
Farmers' and Mechanics'
B'k, South Adams, Greylock Bank, [ampton, Hampshire Bank, NorthIpswich Bank, Ipswich, Manur's Bk, Georgetown, Man. \& Mech. B'k, Nant. Mendon Bank, Mendon, Middlesex B., Cambridge, Mid. Int. Bk, Salem, clos. Newburyport B'k, Newb. Nahant Bank, Lynn, Norfolk Bk, Roxbury Bk, $\}$ Roxbury, Winthrop Bk, Pawtucket Bk, Pawtuck., Sandwich Bank, Sandw., Sutton Bk, Wilkinsonville, Western Bk, Springfield,

New Hampshire. Concord Bank, Concord, Cheshire Bank (old), Claremont B'k, Clarem't, Dover Bank, Dover (old), Exeter 13ank, ? $\left.\begin{array}{l}\text { Granite Bank, } \\ \text { clo. (old), }\end{array}\right\}$ Exeter, Farmers' Bank, Amherst, Lancaster Bk, Lancaster, Lebanon Bank, Lebanon, Manuf. Ik, N. Ipswich, N. Hampshire Union Bk, Commercial $\mathrm{B}^{\prime} \mathrm{k}$, ) Ports$\left.\begin{array}{l}\text { Piscataqua B'k, } \\ \text { Portsmouth B'k, }\end{array}\right\}$ mouth Grafton Bank, Maverhill, Hillshoro' Bk, Hillshoro', N. Hampshire B'k, Portsmouth,

Val. on Dol. Val. on Dol. Val on Dol
Pemigerwasset Bk, Plym., closed.
Winnipiscogee $\mathrm{B}^{\prime} \mathrm{k}$, clos. Wolfborough B'k, Wolfb., Rochester B'k, Rochester, Connecticut.
Bank of North America, Bank of Seymour, Seym., Bridgeport Manuf. Co., Bridgeport Bank, Bridgeport City, Colchester B'k, Colches., Commercial B'k, Tolland.
Fairfield Co. Bk, Norwalk, Derby Bank, Derby, Pahquioque Bk, Danbury, 98 Lagle Bank, New Haven, Eastern, W. Killingsly, Hatters' Bank,
Granite, Voluntown, $f r^{\prime} d$, Housatonic R. R. Comp., Bridgeport,
Saugatuck Bk, Westport, Southport Bk, Southport, Stamford Bk, Stamford, W ooster Bank,
Manuf.' 'rs' B'k, Derby, Litchfield B'k, Litchfield, Merch. Ex. Bk, Bridgep't, N.Maven Co. Bk, N.Mav., Woodbury Bk, Woodb'ry, Maine.
Agricult'l Bank, Brewer, Androscoggin Bank, Brunswick 13'k, Brunsw., Bangor Bank,
Bangor Com. Bank, Bath Bank, City Bank, Exchange Bank, Lafayette Bank, Norombega Bank, Penobscot Bank, People's Bank, Grocers' Bank, Atlantic B'k, Portland, Bank of Portland, Exchange Bank, Georgia Lumber Co., Maine Bank, B'k of Old Tornn, ? on Stillwater Canal, \} Orono, B'k of Westbrook, $\}$ WestFranklin Bank, $\}$ br'k, Canton Bank, China, Castine Bank, Castine, Central Bank, IIallowell, Central Bank, Grey, City B'k, Portland, Citizens' (old pl.), $\}$ Audo. (new pl.), $\}$ gusta, Damariscotta, Nobleboro, Ellsworth B'k, Ellsworth, Frankfort B'k, Frankfort, Globe Bank, Bangor, Hancock B'k, Ellsworth, Hal. and Aug. Bk, Hal. Kenriebeck Bk, Hallowell,

Kennebunk Bank, Machias Bank. Megunticook Bk, Camden, Negumkeag Bank, New Lug.Bk, Fairmount, Newport Bank, Newport, Oxford Bank, Fryeburg, Passamaquoddy Bk,Eastport,

Ship Builders' B'k, Rockland, broke.
98 St. Croix Bank, Calais, Union Bank, Brunswick, Vassalborough B'k, Vass. Waldo Bank, Belfast, Wash'gton Co. Bk,Calais, 98 Waterville B'k, Waterv., Winthrop B'k, Winthrop, Wiscasset $B^{\prime} k$, W iscasset, $\mathrm{B}^{\prime 2} \mathrm{k}$ of Hallowell, Hallow., Maritime Bank, Bangor, Westbrook Bank, closed. 98 Termont. Danby Bank, Danby, Agricultural B'k, Troy, Bank of Bennington, Ben. B'k of Manchester, Man. Bank of Orange County, B'k of Woodstock, Wood. Bank of Windsor, Wind., Commercial Bank of Vermont, Poultney,
Essex Bank, Guildhall, Green Mountain Bank, Jefferson Banking Co., Phœenix Bank,
Vt. St. Bk, and branches, South Royalton B'k, S. R. Rhode Island.
Bristol Union B'k, Brist. Burrillville B'k, Burrillv., Freeman's Bk, Bristol, Eagle Bank, Newport, Bank, Pawtucket, Washington Co. Bk, Carolina Mills,
Farmers' B'k, Wick ford, Franklin Bk, Providence Hamilton Bank, Scituate, Hamilton B'k, N'th Scit., Mercantile Bk, Prov.,

Mount Iope B'k, Bristol, Pascoag Bk, Pascoag Vil. Provid. Co. B'k, S'thfield, K. I. Agri. B'k, Johnston, Scituate Bank, Scituate, Tiverton Bank, Tiverton, Bank of Republic, Prov., B'k of So. Co., Wakefield, Mount Vernon B'k, Prov., R. I. Cent., E Greenwich, Hopkinton B'k, Westerly, Warwick Bank,
R. I. Exchange,


| JANUARY hath 31 days. |
| :---: | :---: |

## 1864. <br> FEbRUARY, second Month.

Astronomical Calculations.

|  | Days. |  |  | Days | d. |  | ay |  |  | Day | d. |  |  |  |  |
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|  | 2 | 16 | 52 | 8 | 15 | 3 | 14 | 13 | 5 | 20 | 11 | 0 | 26 | 8 | 48 |
|  | 3 | 16 | 35 | 9 | 14 | 44 | 15 | 12 | 45 | 21 | 10 | 38 | 27 | 8 | 25 |
|  | 4 | 16 | 17 | 10 | 14 | 25 | 16 | 12 | 24 | 22 | 10 | 16 | 28 | 8 |  |
|  | 5 | 15 | 59 | 11 | 14 | 5 | 17 | 12 | 3 | 23 | 9 | 54 | 29 | 7 |  |
|  | 6 | 15 | 41) | 12 | 13 | 46 | 18 | 11 | 42 | 24 | 9 |  |  |  |  |

- New Moon, 7 th day, 1h. $26 \mathrm{~m} .$, evening.

D First Quarter 14th day, 8 h .40 m ., morning.
O Full Moon, 22d day, 0h. 17 m ., evening.

|  |  |  | $\frac{\mathrm{s} .}{\mathrm{m} .\left\|\begin{array}{l} \text { souths. } \\ \mathrm{h} . \\ \mathrm{m}: \end{array}\right\|}$ |
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| 2 | $351610 \quad 305914$ | 6 |  |
|  | $71151810 \quad 71 \quad 31425$ | 7117 | 31 |
| 4 | 710519109151426 | 821853 |  |
|  | 95201011171427 | 925956 |  |
|  | 8521101319 | 10251053 | 556 |
| 7 SU | 7523101611214 。 | 1143 le |  |
| 8 M | 6525101911514 | 07 fee |  |
| 9 T | 4526102211814 | 31054 fee |  |
| 10 W | 3527102412014 | 117140 h 'd | 9282 |
| 11 Th | 2528102612214 | 24227 h 'd | 10 |
| 12 Fr | 0529102912514 | 251315 n 'k | 11 |
| 13 Sa | 659531103212814 | 34047 n ' |  |
| 14 SU | 58532103413014 | $435 \quad 54 n \prime$ | 05 |
| 15 Mo | 656533103713314 | 53364 ar |  |
| 16 Tu . | 6555341039135149 | 63576 ar |  |
| 17 W. | 65453610421381410 | $\begin{array}{llll}736 & 8 & 4 \mathrm{br} .\end{array}$ | 331 |
| 18 Th . | 65253710451411411 | 831856 b |  |
| 19 Fr . | 65153810471431412 | 921944 | 45110 |
| 20 Sa . | 64953910501461413 | 1071029 |  |
| 21 S | 64854110531491414 | 50119 | 55 |
| 22 Mo | 6465421056152140 | 11271144 be | rise |
| 23 Tu. | 64554310581541416 | 01 be | 700 |
| 24 W . | 6435441111571417 | 019037 be | 75 |
| 25 Th . | 642546114201318 | 055114 rei | 857 |
| 26 Fr | 40547117231319 | 133152 rei. | 9582 |
|  | 385481110261320 | 213234 se | 11 |
|  | 1112281321 | 256318 s | morn. |
|  |  |  |  |

[^0]

Where, twisted round the barren oak, The summer vine in beauty clung, And summer winds the stillness broke,

The crystal icicle is hung.

| $\begin{array}{l\|l} \dot{d} & \dot{F} \\ \dot{a} & \dot{a} \end{array}$ |  |  |
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| 2 Tu | rification. |  |
| 3 W. | rra abol in © $\mathbb{C}$ runs |  |
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|  |  |  |
| from the fear of offending? Lead, not drive, them in the right way. |  |  |







## 1864.

MAY, fifth Month.
Astronomical Calculations.

|  | Days |  |  | D: |  |  | Days |  | m. | Days. | d. | $m$. | Days. | d. | $m$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1 |  |  | 7 | 17 | 1 | 13 | 18 | 34 | 19 | 19 | 56 | 25 | 21 |  |
| 茄 | 2 | 15 | 36 | 8 | 17 | 17 | 14 | 18 | 49 | 20 | 20 | 8 | 26 | 21 | 15 |
| \% | 3 | 15 | 54 | 9 | 17 | 33 | 15 | 19 | 3 | 21 | 20 | 20 | 27 | 21 | 25 |
| $\stackrel{\square}{2}$ | 4 | 16 | 11 | 10 | 17 | 49 | 16 | 19 | 16 | 22 | 20 | 32 | 28 | 21 | 35 |
| $\stackrel{\infty}{8}$ | 5 | 16 | 28 | 11 | 18 | 4 | 17 | 19 | 30 | 23 | 20 | 43 | 29 | 21 | 44 |
| \% | 6 | 16 | 45 | 12 | 18 | 19 | 18 | 19 | 43 | 24 | 20 | 54 | 30 | -21 | 58 |

- New Moon, 5 th day, 7 h .30 m ., evening.
$D$ First Quarter 13th day, 1 h .36 m ., evening.
O Full Moon, 21st day, 8h. 40 m ., morning.
© Last Quarter, 28th day, $4 \mathrm{~h} .37 \mathrm{~m} .$, morning.

|  |  |  | $\begin{array}{\|l\|l\|} \hline \text { Pr } \\ \hline \text { A. } \\ \hline \end{array}$ |  |  | $\mathrm{D}^{\mathrm{s}} \mathrm{s}$. | S |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 SU. | 4537 | 114885 |  | 25.720 | $751 / \mathrm{fe}$ |  | 811 |
| 2 Mo . | 4527 | 214105 | 326 | 2682 | 849 feet | 242 |  |
| 3 Tu . | 4517 | 3141258 | 327 | 27.917 | 943 h'd | 315 | 954 |
| 4 W. | 4497 | 41415511 | 328 | $2810 \cdot 910$ | 1034 h 'd | 3491 | 1047 |
| 5 Th . | 4487 | 51417513 | 4 - | - 1058 | 1122 n 'k |  | 1140 |
| 6 Fr . | 4477 | 61419515 |  | 11144 |  |  | 034 |
| 7 Sa . | 4467 | 71421517 | 2 | 206 | 029 arn |  | 29 |
| 8 SU. | 445 | 81423519 | 43 | 3053 | 116 arm | 954 | 222 |
| 9 Mo . | 4437 | 91426522 | 44 | 139 | 22 br . | 1040 | 313 |
| 10 Tu . | 442710 | 101428524 | 45 | 5225 | 247 br. | 1120 |  |
| 11 W. | 441712 | 121431527 | 46 | $6{ }_{6}^{6} 319$ | 332 br . | 1155 | 449 |
| 12 Th. | 440713 | 131433529 | 47 | 7355 | 419 h 'rt | 0 | 534 |
| 13 Fr . | 439714 | 141435531 | 48 | 8443 | 588 h 'rt | 025 | 617 |
| 14 Sa. | 438715 | 151437533 | 9 | 533 | 558 bel. | 052 | 659 |
| 15 SU . | 437716 | 161439535 |  | 10624 | 649 bel. | 118 | 741 |
| 16 Mo. | 436717 | 171441537 |  | 11715 | 741 bel. | 144 | 824 |
| 17 Tu. | 435718 | 181443539 |  | 1286 | 831 rei. | 212 | 9 |
| 18 W. | 434719 | 191445541 | 13 | 13856 | 920 rei. | 242 | 95 |
| 19 Th . | 433720 | 201447543 | 14 | 14.944 | 1088 sec . | 315 | 45 |
| 20 Fr . | 432721 | 11449545 | 15 | 151032 | 1056 sec . | 352 | 38 |
| 21 Sa. | 432722 | 221450546 | 4 O | O 1120 | 1143 thi. |  |  |
| 22 SU. | 431723 | 231452548 | 417 | 17 | 06 thi. | 838 | 034 |
| 23 Mo. | 43072 | 241454550 | 318 | $18 \quad 031$ | 056 kn . | 932 | 132 |
| $2 \pm$ Tu. | 42972 | 241455551 | 319 | 19121 | 146 kn . | 1020 | 230 |
| 25 W. | 428725 | 251457553 | 320 | 20211 | 237 kn . | 112 | 327 |
| 26 Th . | 428726 | 261458554 | 321 | 2133 | 329 legs | 1139 | 423 |
| 27 Fr . | 42872 | 271459555 | 322 | 22356 | 424 legs | morn. | 516 |
| 28 Sa . | 42772 | 28151557 |  | 23453 | 523 feet | 013 |  |
| 29 SU. | 426729 | 29153559 | 324 | 24553 | 623 feet | 045 | 658 |
| 30 Mo . | 426729 | $2915 \quad 3559$ | 325 | 25654 | $725 \mathrm{h'd}$ | 117 | 749 |
| 31 Tu | 42573 | $\begin{array}{ll}3015 & 561\end{array}$ | 1326 | $26 \quad 755$ | 824 h'd | 150 | 840 |



1 B. Roga. S. $\begin{aligned} & \text { St. Phil. and } \\ & \text { St. James. } \\ & \mathbb{C} \\ & \text { Per. } \\ & \text { in } \\ & \text { Per }\end{aligned}$ 2 Mo. $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { 18t. . Bat. of Port Gibson, Miss... } \\ \text { Ber. }\end{array}\right.$ 3 Tu. R. I. Leg. meets
$4 \mathrm{~W} .\left\{\begin{array}{c}\text { at Providence. } \\ \text { Conn. Leg. }\end{array}\right.$ 6 $\Psi \mathbb{C}$. $\left\{\begin{array}{c}\text { Conn. Leg. } \\ \text { meets. }\end{array}\right.$ \& $\mathbb{C}$. Rain. 5 Th. Asc. Day. $\odot$ ecl. invis. 6 Fr . \{list, Gen. Grant att. High ti. 7 Sa . б ४ $\mathbb{C} .\left\{\begin{array}{c}\text { Tenn. passed ord. } \\ \text { secession, } 6 \text {. }\end{array}\right.$ 8 B. 1st S. af. Asc. © runshi. 9 Mo. $\left\{\begin{array}{l}9 \text { th, } 10 \text { th. . Bombardment } \\ \text { of Port Hudson, }{ }^{2} \text {. }\end{array}\right.$ Dull, 10 Tu . 11 W . 12 Th . 13 Fr . 14 Sa. 15 B .
16 Mo.
17 Tu . 18 W.
19 Th.
20 Fr .
21 Sa .
22 B.
23 Mo. 24 Tu. 25 W .
26 Th . 27 Fr.
28 Sa.
29 B. 1st S. af. Tr. Low tides. 30 Mo. б $\Psi \mathbb{C}$. 29 th. $\delta \delta \mathbb{C}$. 31 Tu . Skirm. at Aquia Creek, '61.

Bright and joyous comes the May, with its fragrance and its flowers, and with it comes the pressing work of the spring. If you look forward to a rich harvest with gladness of heart, you must expect to work well through May. As you sow so shall you reap. Better be idle four days of winter than one day of May. Spring round, John! Up early, and down late. Run the plough a little deeper. Stick in a seed here and another there. If the crows pull up a hill of corn, or any seed fails to take, don't give it up so. It's of no use to worry or fret, but just set about transplanting from hills that have too many to stand well, or put in a squash or a few rutabagas. By the way, suppose the cows could talk, and tell us their tastes, or vote on the question of roots or no roots in the winter storehouse, don't you think they 'd go in for a few turnips and mangel-wurzel, or a basket of swedes now and then? Get the votes ready and try it. Bear in mind, always the cleanest ground for roots. You ought to raise a few carrots for horses. They do well on them when not hard at work, and ought to have a few anyhow. Sow them early - the earlier the - better after the ground is ready. Don't let the birds be killed.



*     *         * Her breath! 'tis so like the gentle air of Spring, As from the morning's dewy flowers it comes, Full of their fragrance, that it is a joy To have it round us.

|  | Aspects, Holidays, Events, | Farmer's Calenda |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1W. |  |  |
| 2 Th . |  | last June, I saw the trees cor- |
| 3 Fr . | ¢ | ered with the nests of caterpillars, the leaves stripped of half their |
| 4 Sa . | ta. © runs high. | foliage, and bearing the marks |
| B. | d S. af. Tr. High tid | glect. It |
| 6 Mo. | Surender of Memphis, Fine | I loo |
| 7 Tu . |  | chard after another, $I$ said to |
| 8 W. | so |  |
| Th. | Mnt. Neliligni | These young fa |
| 10 | $\mathbb{C}$ in Apogee. | your gray hairs. What's |
| 11 Sa . | St. Barnaba | talking? Why could n't the |
| 12 | 3d S. af. Trin. Variable. |  |
| 13 | o h C Low tides. |  |
| 14 T | C. c. Northampton $\quad 2$ sta | to do it now, but it's rathe |
| 15 W |  | The mischief is done. It's |
| 16 Th | 17th. Confed | bad that such splendid tree |
| 17 Fr . | Ygr. hel. lat. S. Good | should be neglected when it |
| 18 Sa | \% gr. elon. W. weather. | so |
| 19 B. | 4th S. af. Tr. © runs | it wants |
| 20 Mo | $\bigcirc{ }^{\text {en- }}$ ¢ $\sigma$. ${ }^{\text {Summer }}$ | , Robert B. Keep a |
|  |  | Line upon line. |
| 22 W |  |  |
| 23 Tb |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  | they do get up a ne |
| a. |  |  |
| 26 B. | th S. af. Tr. |  |
| Mo. |  | consoled with the thought th |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  | $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Bat. Wh. Oak Swamp. W } \\ \text { and Churles City Cross }\end{array}\right.$ |  |




*     *         * There was an eloquent voice in all, The sylvan pomp of woods, the golden sun, The flowers, the leaves, the river on its way, Blue skies, and silver clouds, and gentle winds.

| $1:$ |  | 's |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Fr. |  |  |
|  | h. | cultural address deli vered in Cal- |
| 3 B |  | ifornia, says: "In dealing with |
|  |  |  |
| 5 Tu. |  | This is the |
|  |  | bleness of |
| ${ }^{7} \mathrm{Th}$. | $\mathbb{C}$ in Apo. ${ }^{\text {W }}$ | In fact, we shall not reach the right point of appreciating the |
| 8 Fr . |  |  |
|  |  | ty, a profession and a trust, unt |
|  | S.af. Tr. $\quad \underset{y}{ }$ in |  |
|  |  |  |
| 12 Tu |  | $t$ of the fashioning to man, of |
|  |  |  |
| 14 Th . |  |  |
|  |  | nd |
| 16 S | $\bigcirc \bigcirc 0$ ¢ runs low. | farmer and |
|  | S.af. Tr. | Rej |
|  |  |  |
|  | th. © in Per. | ing the divine bounty, an |
| W |  |  |
| Th. |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| 23 Sa . | Bincter |  |
|  | th S.af. Tr. ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | honor of your lot. Res |
| 25.1 | Dog Diys St.J |  |
| 26 Tu | erih. |  |
|  | f Peri. Low |  |
|  |  | do have fin |
|  |  |  |
|  | gh |  |
|  |  |  |
| 31 B | S. af. Tr. |  |




When the bright sunset fills
The silver woods with light, the green slope throws
Its shadows in the hollows of the hills,
And wide the upland glows.


1 Mo. $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Newark } \\ \text { Bat. } \\ \text { The Nie at its } \\ \text { height. }\end{array}\right.$ Fine The first crop of hay is se-

3 W . High tides. Time of corn pl.

5 Fr. Malvern Iill Bat, '62, weather.

7 B. inth S. af. Tr. ${ }^{\text {in Zante. }} \mathrm{C}$ © .
8 Mo. $\left\{\begin{array}{l}7 \text { th, 8th, 9th. Kirksville } \\ \text { and Stockton } \mathbf{B} \text { ti, }, 62 .\end{array}\right.$ Show-
9 Tu .
 $11 \mathrm{Th} .\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Independ. Bat., } 62, \\ 9 \text { th. Ced. Mt. B., } 62,\end{array} \square\right.$ 12 Fr. $\begin{aligned} & \text { 1thth to ithh Compton's } \\ & \text { Fer, and Glas. Bat., } 62 .\end{aligned}$ 13 Sa . $\succcurlyeq$ in 8 . « runs low. 14 B. 12th S. af. Tr. $\left\{\begin{array}{c}\text { Mibe Fork } \\ \text { Bat., } \\ \text { B2 }\end{array}\right.$ 15 Mo. \{ Lonc Jack Cot. pick, beginsitis S.c. 16 Tu . Gas introduced into Lon- Cool 17 W. 18 Th. o gr. hel. lat. N. © in P.

21 B. 13th S. af. Tr. Finer

23 Tu. 24 W.
25 'Th. 26 Fr. 27 Sa . 28 B 29 Mo . 30 Tu . 31 W . 22d. Gallation B., \%2. ; Crtlett's Sta. B., \%\%,

 $\mathbb{C}$ runs high. Low tides. Spring tine, peathesin High $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { blossoin, in } \\ \text { Kettle Rin B. Zifil. }\end{array}\right.$ \{ Bristow Sta.B..'f. 14th S. af. Tr. چֻ gr. elon. Before early frosts protect fruit \{ Manassas B., 'G2. Bolivur B., 'G2.
 $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Middlelung } \\ \text { Bat., } 62 .\end{array} \mathbb{C}\right.$ in Apo.
$\mathbb{C}$ in Apo. in a gun-shot of home. cured, or ought to have been, before this, and there is time to breathe a little more freely. Harness up Old Billy, and let us take a drive. We can learn a good deal by visiting a well-conducted farm. Nothing like observation, when the farmer has his eyes open, with a disposition to copy or improve. Sometimes a failure is about as instructive as a success. Now, if neighbor Thrifty manages better than we do, why not ride over there and see ? It 'll pay better than any day's work of the week. I like to see a farmer looking round now and then, as well as other people. We do not, as a general thing, know as much about what others are doing, in farm improvements, in stock-raising, in sheep-farming, and in farm mechanics, or the construction of buildings, cisterns, and other improved appliances, as we ought. Many of us know better what is done at a distance, in some other state or country, than the improvements of the neighborhood. If good farm stock of any kind is brought within a few miles of us, I think we ought to make it a point to know and see it. Be neighborly in fact, and not limit the range of your vision to with-

| SEPTEMBER, ninth Month. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Astronomical Calculations. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Days. ${ }^{\text {d }}$ |  | Days. | d. | $m$. | Days. | d. | m. | Days. | d. |  | Days. | d. | $m$. |
|  | 18 | 8 N. 2 | 7 | 5 | 48 | 13 | 3 |  | 19 | - |  | 25 | $\overline{1}$ |  |
|  | 27 | $7 \quad 40$ | 8 | 5 | 26 | 14 | 3 |  | 20 | 10 |  | 26 | 1 | 32 |
|  | 37 | $7 \quad 18$ | 9 | 5 |  | 15 | 2 | 45 | 21 | 0 |  | 27 | 1 | 55 |
|  | 46 | $6 \quad 56$ | 10 | 4 | 40 | 16 | 2 |  | 22 | 0 N | N. 2 | 28 | 2 | 18 |
|  | 5 | $6 \quad 33$ | 11 | 4 | 17 | 17 | , | 59 | 23 | 0 S | S. 21 | 29 |  | 42 |
|  | 6 | 6 11 | 12 |  |  | 18 |  |  | 24 |  |  |  |  |  |

- New Moon, 1st day, 1h. 24m., morning.

D First Quarter, 9th day, 1h. 6m., morning.
O Full Moon, 15th day, 4 h .25 m ., evening.
© Last Quarter, 22 d day, 2 h .10 m ., evening.

- New Moon, 30th day, 5h. 59 m ., evening.

|  |  |  |  | $b_{1}$ |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 213 6 , |  |  | b |  |  |
| 2 Fr .5 | 276301332 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 12 |  |  |  |  |
|  | 3062712572 | 13 |  | 1 |  |  |
|  |  | 24 |  |  |  |  |
|  | 3262312 | 25 | 217 |  |  |  |
|  | 3362212 | 26 |  | 323 |  |  |
| 8 T | 3462012462 | 37 | 348 | 415 t | 102 |  |
| 9 F |  | 38 |  |  |  |  |
| 0 S |  | 39 | 5 | 6 |  |  |
|  | 3761412 | 410 | 65 | 7 |  |  |
|  | 3861312 |  |  | 8 |  |  |
|  | 396111 |  |  | 936 |  |  |
|  | 06 | 513 | 10 | 031 |  |  |
|  | 416712 |  | 0 | 2 |  |  |
|  | 4266122425 |  | - |  |  |  |
|  | 4364122125 | 616 |  | 030 |  |  |
| 18 S | 44621218259 | 617 |  | 18 |  |  |
| 9 | 456012153 | 718 |  | 27 | 8 |  |
| 20 Tu | 4655912133 | 719 | 231 | 256 |  |  |
| 21 W | 712103 | 720 | 322 | 349 |  |  |
| 22 | 49555126311 | 821 | $\dot{4} 17$ | 446 |  |  |
| 23 F | 5055312 | 822 | 515 | 54 |  |  |
| 24 Sa | 5155212 | 23 | 614 | 644 |  |  |
|  | 55 | 24 |  |  |  |  |
| M | 5 | 25 | 85 | 83 |  |  |
| ${ }^{7} \mathrm{Tu}$ | 54 | 926 | 85 | 917 |  |  |
|  | 55. | 027 | - | 10 |  |  |
| 29 | 5565431147 |  | - | - |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |



Thou comest, Autumn! heralded by rain, With banners, by great gales incessant fanned, Thy royal hand outstretched with benedictions, Blessing the farms through all thy vast domain.

[^1]1564.

OCTOBER, tenth Month.
AstronomicalCalculations.

|  | Days. |  | $m$. | Days. | d. | $m$. | Days. | d. | $m$. | Days. | d. | m. | Days. | d. | $m$. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| \% | 1 | 3 | S. 28 | 7 | 5 | 47 | 13 | 8 | 3 | 19 | 10 | 15 | 25 | 12 | 22 |
| \% | 2 | 3 | 52 | 8 | 6 | 10 | 14 | 8 | 26 | 20 | 10 | 37 | 26 | 12 | 43 |
| 랬 | 3 | 4 | 15 | 9 | 6 | 33 | 15 | 8 | 48 | 21 | 10 | 58 | 27 | 13 | 3 |
| $\stackrel{\text { a }}{ }$ | 4 | 4 | 38 | 10 | 6 | 56 | 16 | 9 | 10 | 22 | 11 | 20 | 28 | 13 | 23 |
| $)^{\sim}$ | 5 | 5 | 1 | 11 | 7 | 18 | 17 | 9 | 32 | 23 | 11 | 41 | 29 | 13 | 43 |
|  | 6 | 5 | 24 | 12 | 7 | 41 | 18 | 19 | 54 | 24 | 12 | 1 | 30 | 14 | 2 |

D First Quarter, 8th day, 10h. 53 m ., morning
O Full Moon, 15 th day, 1 h .31 m ., morning.
© Last Quarter, 22d day, 6h. $43 \mathrm{~m} .$, morning.

- New Moon, 30th day, 10h. 44 m ., morning.

 $2 S U .6 \quad 0538113833911$ 3 Mo. 61536113534211 4 Tu. 62534113234511 5 W. 63533113034712 6 Th. 64531112735012 7 Fr. $655529112435312 \quad 7 \quad 329 \quad 357 \mathrm{kn} .1017 .518$
 9 SU. $6 \quad 8526111835913 \quad 9 \quad 52766$ legs morn. $7 \quad 7$ 10 Mo. $6 \quad 95241115421310633 \quad 7 \quad 7$ legs $029 \times 8 \quad 2$ 11 Tu. $6105231113441311 \quad 740 \quad 812$ feet 140856 $12 \mathrm{~W} .61152111 .104 \quad 71412 \quad 842 \quad 911$ feet 254850 13Th. $61251911 \quad 74101413 \quad 93910 \quad 6$ h'd 4881045 14 Fr. $61451811 \quad 4413141410331058$ h'd 5221140 15 Sa. $61551611141614 \bigcirc 11221145$ n'k rises. morn. $16 S U .61651510594181516 — — 0 \quad 8 n \prime k \quad 613036$ 17 Mo. $61751310564211517 \quad 032 \quad 056$ n'k $\quad 7 \quad 0 \quad 133$ $\begin{array}{cc}18 \text { Tu. } 61851110534241518 & 120 \\ 145 & \text { arm } \\ 751 & 229\end{array}$ 19 W. $61951010514261519210 \quad 235$ arm 846 20 Th. $6205810484291520259 \mid 324$ br. 944418 21 Fr. $6225 \quad 710454321521 ~ 349415$ br. 1042 22 Sa. $6235 \quad 510424351622441 \quad 5 \quad 8$ h'rt 1140 23 SU. $6245 \quad 410404371623 \quad 535 \quad 6 \quad 3$ h'rt morn. 642 24 Mo. $6255 \quad 310384391624 \quad 630 \quad 656$ h'rt $038 \quad 725$ $25 \mathrm{Tu} .6265 \quad 110354421625 \quad 722.748$ bel. 135 26 W. 6285010324451626812.836 bel. 232850 27 Th. $62945810294481627859 \quad 921$ rei. $330 \quad 932$ 28 Fr. $6304571027450162894210 \quad 3$ rei. 4281015 29Sa. 6314561025452162910251047 rei. $52711 \quad 0$ 30 SU. 633454102145616 • 1171027 sec. sets. 1146 31Mo. $634453101945816 \quad 11147 \ldots$ sec. $537 \quad 035$


Thy shield is the red Harvest Moon, suspended So long beneath the heavens' o'erhanging eaves; Thy steps are by the farmer's prayers attended; Like flames upon an altar shine the sheaves.

| 를 | Holidays, Events, Weather, \&c. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 Sa. | \$ Fiondis Frik Bat, \%2. High ti. | No month is more beautiful |
|  | 19th S. af.'Tr. $\quad$ ¢ in $\delta$. |  |
| 3 Mo | Olive elinl at, , \%\% Pain | the field, the forests are |
| 4 Tu |  | crimson and golden, teeming with |
| 5 W |  | bracing air gives its cheering vi- |
| 6 Th | $\bigcirc$ in Perih. © ru | , |
| 7 Fr . |  | vorld abounds in the luxuriance |
|  | ${ }^{10}$ | of vêgetable wealth. If we began |
| 9 B . | S. af. Tr. |  |
| Mo. | He Bat Santa Rosa ${ }^{\text {a }}$ Fine. | ward of honest labor. The even- |
|  |  | ings are growing long, the frost |
|  |  | thickens, and whitens the $g$ |
| 13 Th . |  |  |
| Fr. |  | bright October morning? And |
| 15 Sa . | nat | hen night shuts |
| 16 B | 21st S. af. Tr. High | not ask limself, ", What have I |
| 17 Mo . | ¢ gr. hel. lat. N. with |  |
| 18 Tu . | ¢ ठ* $^{\text {c }}$. St. Luke Ev. | ch t |
| 19 W. |  | nd sounds of |
| 20 Th . | ${ }_{\text {Sanat }}^{\text {Mars }}$ | ask aright to |
| 21 Fr . |  |  |
| Sa. |  | t |
| 23 B . | 22 dS af Tr $\mathrm{Tr}^{\text {a }}$ sta. |  |
| 24 Mo |  | so |
| 25 Tu |  | Open the mind to them all, and |
|  | \% 2 . © in Apo. |  |
|  |  |  |
| 27 |  | the agricultural socie |
| 28 | St.Jud | farm journal. You know th |
|  |  | e a |
|  |  | late, but do not trust |
|  |  | to the fickle future. Now is the |


| NOVEMBER, eleventh Month. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Astronomical Calculations |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
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|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| D First Quarter, 6th day, 7 h . 9 m ., evening. <br> O Full Moon, 13th day, 0h. 49 m ., evening. <br> $\mathbb{C}$ Last Quarter, 21 st day, 2 h .32 m ., morning. <br> New Moon, 29th day, 2h. 33m., morning. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
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|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $6 S U .641446105^{5} 512167^{4} 4888437$ legs 1129 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 7 Mo. 6434451 | $4510 \quad 2515168$ | 58 | 539 legs | morn. |  | 648 |
| 8 Tu. 64444410 051716 9611643 feet 0338 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 9 W .645443 9 585191610 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 11 Fr. 648441.9535241612 9 14, 941 h'd 4131020 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 13 SU. 650439 94952815 11111125 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 14 Mo. $65243894653115151149-$ arm 536013 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 15 Tu. 6534379445331516013 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 16 W .654436 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 17 Th. 65543594053715181478210 br. 828257 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 18 Fr. $656435 \quad 93953815192332$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 19 Sa. 6584349365411420 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 20 SU. 6.59433 9 345431421 4 4 4.428 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 21 Mo. 7043309335441422452517 bel. morn |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 25 Fr. $7 \times 5431$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 27 SU. $7 \quad 7430$ 9 235541228 95210 16 sec. 5151028 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 28 Mo. $784 \pm 29$ 9215561229104011 3thi. sets. 1119 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $29 \mathrm{Tu} .7 \times 429 \times 2055711$ - 11261148 thi. 506012 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |


| NOVEMBER hath 30 days. |  |
| :---: | :---: |
|  |  |
| Now read from the treasured volume The poem of thy choice, And lend to the rhyme of the poet The beauty of thy voice. |  |
|  | Aspects, Holidays, Events, Weather, dc. |
|  | ठ $2 \mathbb{C} . \delta$ © . AllSts.D. A great many little jobs now $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { 1st. Battio of Thhi- } \\ \text { badenux, } \\ \text { G2. }\end{array}\right.$ Unpleasant. need looking after. Don't you Bat. Willismston, 6 ? ${ }^{\text {a }}$. runsl <br>  see that gate left ajar, and swingas com. in chief U. s. Army, 'hil neglect will injure it more than \{th. Batbour Bat, 62. Variable. months of careful usage. Get Nashville Brt.. 62. 2 tth S. af. Tr. $\left\{\begin{array}{c}\text { Garrettsburs a } \\ \text { Bat., } 62 \text {. }\end{array}\right.$ $\left\{\begin{array}{ll}\text { Bat, } \text { Port Royal } \\ \text { s. } \\ \text { s. } \\ \text { Cow tide. }\end{array}\right.$ its creaking by a little grease. \{Presidexini Elec.ir U.S. <br>  |
| 2 W |  |
| 3 Th |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| Mo. |  |
| ${ }^{8} \mathrm{Tu}$. |  |
| 9 W. |  |
| 10 | ¢$\uparrow$ Sup. $\delta \Psi \mathbb{C}$. Better straighten it up now. Let <br>  C. \{fom U.s. Sen., 'so to one you'll have to get a new |
| 11 Fr . |  |
| 12 sa . | $\left\{\begin{array}{c}\text { c. C. } \\ \text { Ffom U.s. sen., wo. . } \\ \text { Rather cool. one you 'll have to get a new }\end{array}\right.$ |
| 13 |  |
| 14 Mo. | $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { lish. . Bat, Holly } \\ \text { springs, } 82\end{array}\right.$ High tides. ter fairly sets in. Now you've |
| 15 Tu | $\delta$ o $\mathbb{C}$. $\quad$ in Aph. $\begin{aligned} & \text { got a grease-pot in your hand, } \\ & \text { just rub a little into the hinges }\end{aligned}$ |
| 16 W. |  |
| 17 T | Whent tan Brarly sown |
| 18 F |  |
| 19 Sa . | $豸$ in Aph. for some firn |
| 21 | 26th S. af. Tr. days. bly |
| $21 . \mathrm{Mo}$ | $\bigcirc \geqslant \%$. |
| 22 | $\mathbb{C}$ in Apo. Low tides. keep the soot well out of y |
| 23 |  |
| 25 |  |
|  | $\delta l_{2} \mathbb{C}$. Best time in the year |
| - |  |
| 27 B . | $\underset{\{\text { Bat. of Cnin }}{1 \text { s. }} \quad \begin{aligned} & \text { Fine } \\ & \text { Fine }\end{aligned} \quad \begin{aligned} & \text { let a door go squenking } \\ & \text { hinges, when a slight tou }\end{aligned}$ |
|  |  St. And. © runsl. High t. to ashes slide up and down easily. |
|  |  |
|  |  |




Then, too, the Old Year dieth,
And the forests utter a moan,
Like the voice of one who crieth In the wilderness alcne.

| $\begin{array}{l\|l} \dot{4} & \ddot{\theta} \\ \dot{\Delta} \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aspects, Holidays, Events, } \\ & \text { Weather, \&c. } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| 1 Th . | SC. C. Norrtampton, |
| 2 Fr . | Kinh Georee |
| 3 Sa . | 4th. J. C. Breekenri |
| 4 B . | 2 d S. in Adv. Variable. |
| 5 Mo . |  |
| 6 Tu . |  |
| 7 W. |  |
| 8 Th . |  |
| 9 Fr . |  |
| 10 Sa . | $\nvdash \mathrm{gr} . \mathrm{hel}$. lat. S. Mild. |

11 B. 3d S. in Adv. \& ठ $\mathbb{C}$.
12 Mo . Cherries ripe; S. Summer com; Sheep
13 Tu . of © © © runs high.


16 Fr . \% sta. \{Tead detroyed in
17 Sa . \{lyth Camp near Martitsburg surp.
18 B. 4 th S. in Adv. $\rangle_{\substack{\text { Lexineton } \\ \text { Bnt., } \\ \text { Ben }}}$
19 Mo. $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Holly Spring } \\ \text { Batt, }, \text { eng }\end{array}\right.$ Fine days.




 25 B. Christmas. Stormy.
26 Mo. ロч ©. St. Stephen.
$27 \mathrm{Tu} . \delta 21$ ©. St. Jn. Ev. $\mathbb{C}_{\text {low }}^{\text {ming }}$

29 Th . $\succcurlyeq$ in $\delta$. $\%$ sta. High ti.

31 Sa . 6 \& © © © in Per.

## Farmer's Calendar.

Now's the time to lay in a good stock of wood for next summer. Don't let it lie long in great sticks. Saw and split it up, and let it be drying. You'll find green wood dried fast is a great deal better than it is if allowed to lie full of sap till half rotten. Give it the wind a few weeks before housing, and it will dry all right.
Comfort for the stock in the barn saves flesh and food. If you don't feed at regular times, you make the cattle fret from waiting, and wear off more flesh than a good meal will put on. Now they can't feel easy with lialf a bushel of dirt sticking to their hair and skin. Keep them clean, therefore ; give them warm, wellventilated, not stifled and close, quarters, good food, and enough of it, and pure water in the yard or the barn itself. As to slelter, you know a foct of boards is equal . to a pound of beef. Don't try to . winter many animals on little food. You can make no greater mistake. You get no growth for the food, and it don't pay just to keop stock alive. A few head of cattle well fed will put on a far greater weight of flesh on the same food, and sell better in the market. But the knell of the year is sounding, and hopefully we bid you adieu.

## COURTS.

N. B. - For times and places of holding the Supreme Judicial Court (and the Law Terms of the sam:), and of the Superior Court of Massachasetts, see page 32. For County Commissiouers' Meetings (C. C.) in Dass. see Calendar pages.

## SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.

At Washington, to commence on the first Monday in December awwally.
Chief Justics and Julges sams as in 185s, except IIon. Nathan Clifford, of Maine, appointell instead of Hon. B. R. Curtis, resigned.

United Sifates Circut Courts iv the United Statres District Cogrts. - In First and Sigcond Eastran Circuits. - Maine - at Portland, 1st Tucs. in Feb. and In Mans - at Portland, 23d Apr. and 23 d Dec.; at Wiscasset, 1st Tues. in Sept.; at Sept. In N. Hampsuire - at Portsmouth, May 8, and at Exeter, Oct. 8. In Massachuserts - at Boston, May 15 and Oct. 15. In Connecticut - at N. Haven, 4th Tues. in Apr., and at Hartford, 3d Tues. in Sept. In Rhode Island - at Newport, June 15, and at Providence, Nov. 15. In Vermont -at Windsor, 4th Tues. in July, and at Rutland, Oct. 3. (Corrected 1863.)

TI If any of the days happen on Sunday the Court is to commence on the Monday following. Bangor, 4th Tues. in June. In N. Hampshire - at Portsmouth, 3d Tues. in March and Sept. ; at Exeter, HTues. in Jurie and Dec. In Massachusetts - at Boston, 3d Tues. in Mar., 4th Tues. in June, 21 Tues. in Sopt., and 1st Tues. in Dec. In Coxnecticet - at Hartford, 4th Tues. in May and Nov.; at N. Haven, 4th Tues. in Feb. and Aug. In Rhodr Island - al Newport, 2 d Tues. in May and 3d Tues. in Oct.; at Providence, 1st TIu. in Feb. and Aug. In Vermont-at Windsor, Mon. after 4th Tu.

Boston Police Court, for criminal business, every day, at 9 a. m. and 3 p. м., except Saturday, when the afternoon session is omitted ; -for civil business, every Saturday, at 9 A. m. ; all at the Court House, Court Square, Boston. Police Courts have also been established at New Bedford, Tannton, Salem, Lowell, Lawrence, Worcester, Springfield, Pittsfield, Fall River, Newburyport, Chelsea, Williamstown, Roxbury, Lee, Chicopee, Glouoester, Charlestown.

## COURTS IN THE STATE OF CONNECTICUT.

Supreme Courts. - At Hartford, 4th Tues. in Oct., and 3d Tues. in Dec. At Tues. in Feb., and $2 d$ Tues. in Sept. At Norwich, 1st Tues. in April, 3d Tues. in Bridgeport, $2 d$ Tues. in Feb. At New Nov. At New London, 3d Tues. in Jan., Haven, 31 Tues. in Feb., 4th Tues. in Sept. 4th Tues. in Aug. At Danbury, 2d Tues. At New London, 2 d Tues. in March. At in Aug. and 3d Tues. in Oct. At BrookLitchfield, 4th Tues. in April, 3d Tues. in lyn, 1st Tues. in Jan., 3d Tues. in Mar., Oct. At Brooklyn, 1st Tues. in Mar., 2d 1st Tues. in Aug., 1st Tues. in Nov. At Tues. in Oct. At Middletown, 3d Tues. in Litchfield, 4th Tues. in Jan., 2d Tues. in Mar. At Tolland, 4th Tues. in Mar., 2d April, 2d Tues. in Sept., and 1st Tues. in Tues. in Nov. At Danbury, 1st Tues. in Nov. At Middletown, 1st Tues. in Feb., Oct. At Norwich, 4th Tues. in Oct. At Haddam, 1st Tues. in Nov.

Superior Courts. - At IIartford, 2d Tuesday in March, 3i Tues. in July, 4th Tues. in Septe, and 3d Tues. in Duc. At Naw Haven, 1st Tues. in March, 2 d Tues. in May, 1st Tues. in Sept., 24

## COURTS IN THE STATE OF VERMONT.

Supreag Courts. - Middlebury, 1st County Courts.-Middlebury, 1st Tues. Mon.aft. 3dTues.in Jan. Rutland, 1st Mon. in June, and 2d in Dee. Rutland, 2d Tues. aft. 4th Tues. in Jan. Manchester and in Mar. and Sept. Manchester, 1st Tues. Benniagton, alternately, 2d Tues. aft. 4th in June, and Bennington, 1st Tues. in Dec. Tues. in Jan. Newfane, Mon. following $2 d$ Newfane, $2 d$ Tues. in April and Sept. Tues.aft. 4th Tues.in Jan. Woodstock, 4th Woodstock, 4th Tues. in May, and 1st in Tues. aft. 4th Tues. in Jan. Chelsea, 6th Tues. aft. 4th Tues. in Jan. Burlington, 1st Tues. in Jan. St. Albans, 1st Mon. aft. 21 Tues. in Jan. North Mero, 1st Fri. aft. 31 Tues. in Jan. Hyde park, 3d Tues. in Aug. Montpelier, 27 Tues. in Aug. Irasburr, 1st Thurs. next aft. 3d Tues. in Aug. St. Johnsbury, 1st Thursday next aft. 4th Tues. in Aug. Guildhall, 4th Tues. in Aug.

Dec. Chelsea, $2 d$ Tues. in Jan. and 3d in June. Burlington, 1st Tues. in April, and 4th in Sept. St. Albans, 2d Tues. in A pril and Sept. North Hero, last Tues. in Feb. and Aug. Hyde park, 4th Tues. in May, and 1st in Dec. Montpelier, 2d Tues. in Mar. and Sept. Irasburg, 4th Tues. in June and Dec. St. Johnsbury, 1st. Tues. in June and Dec. Guildhall, 3d Tues. in Sept. and Mar. (Corrected 1863.)

## COURTS IN THE STATE OF RHODE ISLAND.

Scpreme Court. - At Newport, 3d Kingston, 2d Mon. in May, and 1st Mon. Mon. in Feb., and 4th Mon. in August. in Nov. Bristol, 1st Mon. in May, and last Providence, 4th Mon. in March and Sept. Mon. in Oct. East Greenwich, 2 d Mon. in South Kingston, $2: 1$ Mon. in Aug., and 1st Feb., and $3 d$ Mon. in Aug.
Mon. in Feb. Bristol, 1st Mon. in March, General Assembly.- There are tifo and 21 Mon. in Sept. East Grgenwich, sessious; one at Newport, on the last 24 Mon. in March, and $3 d$ Mon. in Sept. Tuesday in May, for Election and other

Court of Common Pleas. - At New- business, which adjourns to meet at Provport, 2 d Mon. in April and Oct. Provi- idence in January following. (Corrected dence, 1st Mon. in June and Dec. South 1863.)

## COURTS IN THE STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Supreme Judiclal Court.-Law Termis. of Nov., 3d Tues. of March, and 2d Tues. - The Supreme Judicial Court shall hold of Jan., May, July and Sept. Plaistow, terms thereof, to be called Law Terms, 1st 'Tues. of Aug. and Dec., and 3d Tues. annually, within the four Judicial Dis- of May. Derry, Wed. after 1st Tues. of tricts, at the times and places following : Exeter, 3d Tues. of June, and Dover, 31 Tues. of Dec., for the counties of Rockingham and Strafford; at Manchester, 1st Tues. of June, and Concord, 1st 'Tues. of Dec., for the counties of Merrimack and Hillsborough; at Keene, 1st Tues. of July, and Newport, 4th Tues. of Dec., for the counties of Cheshire and Sullivan; at Lancaster, 3 d Tues. of July, and Maverhill, Tues. next after 4th Tues. of Dec., for the counties of Grafton and Coüs.

Supreme Jedicial Court. - Trial Terms. - At Portsmouth, 3d Tues. of Oct., and Exeter, 3.1 Tues. of January and 2 d Tu. of A pril, for Co. of Rockingham. At Dover, 21 Tues. of Feb., last Tues. of May, and 1st Tues. of Sept., for Co. of Strafford. At Gilford, 4th Tues. of Mar., and the 4th Tues. of Sept., for the Co. of Belknap. At Ossipee, 3d Tues. of April, and 3d Tues of Oct., for Co. of Carroll. At Concord, 3d Tues. of Aug. and 1st Tues. of Feb., for Co. of Merrimack. At Amherst, 1st Tues. of Sept., Danchester, 1st Tues. of Jan., and at Nashua, 1st Tues. of May, for Co. of Hillsborough. At Keene, 3d Tues. of April and Oct., for Co. of Cheshire. At Newport, 4th Tues. of Jan. and 1st Tues. of Sept., for Co. Sullivan. At Haverhill, 1st Tues. of April and Oct., for the Western Jud. Dist., and at Plymouth, 3d Tues. of May and Nov. for the Wastern Jud. Dist. in Co. Grafton. At Lencaster, 4th Tucs. of April and Oct., for Co. of Coiss.

Termes of the Probate Court.
Ruckinguam Co.: Exeter, Wed. next after 1st Tues. of Nov. and April, Wed. next after 3d Tuss. of Feb., March and Lancaster, 1st Tues. Dec., and Wed. next after $2 d$ Tues. of ev- Jan., March, May and Nov. Berlin, 1st ery other month. Portsmouth, 1st Tues. Tu. July; (Corrected 1863.)

## COURTS IN THE STATE OF MAINE.

Supreme Judicial Courtz. Law Terms. and Oct. Bangor, 1st Tues. Jan., April, - Bangor, 4th Tues. May. Augusta, 3d and Oct. Machias, 1st Tues. Jan. and Tues. June. Portland, $2 i$ Tues. July. Oct., and 4th Tues. April. Ellsworth, 4th Surreme Judictal Cocrts. Civil Ac- Tues. April and Oct. Houlton, $2 d$ Tues. Tlons. - Saco, 1st Tues. Jan. Alfred, 4th March. and 3d Tues. Sept. Dover, last Tues. May, and $3 d$ Tues. Sept. Portland, Tues. Feb., and 2 d Tues. Sept. Auburn, 3 d Tues. Jan. and April, and 2 d Tues. Oct. 4th Tues. Jan., A pril, and Sept. Bath, Paris, 21 Tues. Mareh, Aug., and Nov. 1st Tues. April, and 34 Tues. Aug. and Farmington, 3d Tues. April and October. Dec. Rockland, 21 Tues. of Feb., 2 d Tues. Norridgewock, 3d Tues. March, Sept., of May, and 4th Tues. of Oct. and Dec. Augusta, 1st Tues. March, Supreme Judichal Cocrts. Criminal. 31 Tues. August, and 4th Tues. Nov. - Portland, 1st Tues. March, last Tues. Wiscasset, 1st Tues. Jan. and Oct., and 3d July, and last Tues. Nov. Bangor, 1st Tues. April. Belfast, 1st Tues. Jan.. May., Tues. Feb. and Aug. (Corrected 1863.)

## SUPREME JUDICIAL AND SUPERIOR COURTS IN MASSACII USETTS. (Conaccted 1863.)

By an act of the Legislature of Massachusetts, in April, 1859, the Court of Common Pleas throughout the State, the Superior Court for Suffolk County, and the Municipal Court for Boston, were all abolished, and a Superior Court with ten Judges substituted.

Supreme Judicial Court of Mass. Juby Terks. - For Barnstable and Dukes Counties, at Barustable 1st Tuesday of May. For Berisshire Co., at Lenox, 2d Tues. of May. For Bristol Co., at New Bedford, 21 Tues. of Nov.; also at Taunton, 31 Tues. of $\Lambda$ pril. For Bssex Co., at Salem, 3d Tu. of April and 1st Tu. Nov. For Franklin Co., at Greenfield, 2 d I T . of April. For Hampden Co., at Springficld, 4th Tues. of April. For Mampshire Co., at Northampton, 3d Tues. of April. For Middlesex Co., at Lowell, 3d Tues. of April ; also at Cambridge, 3d Tues. of Oct. For Nantucket Co., at Nantucket, 1st Tues. of July. For Norfolk Co., at Dedham, 31 Tues. of Feb. For Plymouth Co., at Plymouth, $2 d$ Tues. of May. For Suffolk Co., at Boston, 1st Tues. of October and April. For Worcester Co., at Worcester, 2 d Tues. of April.

Law Terms of Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts. - A law term of the Supreme Judicial Court shall be held at Boston on the first Wednesday of January of each year, which term may be adjourned, from time to time, to such places and times as may be most conducive to the despatch of business and the interests of the public ; and all questions of law, whether arising upon appeal, exception, or otherwise, and from whatever court, shall be therein entered and determined, if the same arise in either of the following Counties : - Essex, Suffolk, Middlesex, Norfolk, Plymouth, Bristol, Barnstable, County of Dukes County or Nantucket.

And law terms of said court shall also annually be held as follows :

At Lenox, for Berkshire Co., 2d Tues. of September.

At Springfield, for Hampden Co., 3d Mon. after 1st Tues, of Sept.

At Northampton, for Hampshire and Franklin Cos., Mon. next after 2 d Tues. of Sept.
At Worcester, for Worcester Co., 4th Tues. after 1st Tues. of Sept.
At Plymouth, $3 d$ Tues. of Oct.
At Taunton, 4th Tues. of Oct.

Supehior Cocrt of Massachusetts. For Essex Co., (civil) at Salem, lst Mon. of June and Dec., at Lawrence, 1st Mon. of March, and at Newburyport, lst Mion. of Sept ; (crim.) at Lawrence, 4 th Mon. of Oct., at Newburyport, 20 Mion. of May, and at Salem, 3d Mon. of Jan.

For Middlesex Co., (civil) at Lowell, $2 d$ Mon. of March and 1st Mon. of Sept., at Concord, 1st Mon. of June, and at Cambridge, 2 d Mon. of Dec.; (crim.) at Cambridge, 21 Mon . of Feb., at Concord, 4th Mon. of June, and at Loivell, 3d Mon. of Oct.

For Hampshire Co., at Northampton, (civil) 3d Mon. of Feb., 1st Mon. of June and $3 d$ Mon. of Oct. ; (crim.) $2 d$ Mon. of June and 3 d Mon. of Dec.

For Franklin Co., at Greenfield, 3 d Mon. of Miarch and $2 d$ Mon. of Aug. and Nov.

For Hampden Co., at Springfield, (civil) $2 d$ Mon. of March and June, and 1st Mon. of Oct. ; (crim.) 3d Mon. of May, and 1st Mon. of Dec.

For Berkshire Co., at Lenox, (civil) 4th Mon. of Feb., June, and Oct. ; (crim.) 1st Mon. of Jan. and July.

For Norfolk Co., at Dedham, 4th Mon of April, and 3d Mon. of Sept. and Dec.

For Plymouth Co., at Plymouth, 21 Mon. of Eeb. and June, and 4th Mon. of Oct.

For Bristol Co., at Taunton, 2d Mon. of March and Sept., and at New Bedford, 2d Mon. of June and Dec.

For Suffolk Co., (civil) at Boston, 1st Tues. of Jan., A pril, July, and October ; (crim.) at Boston 1st Mon. of every month.

For Barnstable Co., at Barnstable, Tues. next after 1st Mon. of April, and 1st Tues. of Sept.

For Nantucket Co., at Nantucket, 1st Mon. of June and Oct.

For Dukes County, at Edgartown, Last Mon. of May and Sept.

For Worcester Co., (civil) at Worcester, 1st Mon. of March, Mon. next after 4th Mon. of Aug., and 2d Mon. of Dec.; and at Fitchburg, 2 d Mon. of June and Nov.; (crim.) at W orcester, 3d Mon. of Jan., 2d Mon. of May, and 3d Mon. of Oct.; and at Fitchburg, 2 d Mon. of Aug.

## PROBATE AND INSOLVENCY COURTS IN MASSACHUSETTS.

## judges. (Corrrctrd 1863.)

Suffolk Co., Isaac Ames, Boston.
Hssex Co., Geo. F. Choate, Salem.
Middlesex Co., W. A. Richardson, Lowell. Worcester Co., Henry Chapin, Worcester. Franklin Co., Clias. Mattoon, Greenfield. Bristol Co., Edm. II. Bennett, Taunton. Plymouth Co., Wm. H. Wood, Middleboro'.

Barnstable Co., Jos. M. Day, Barnstable. Nantucket Co., Edw. M. Gardner, Nant. Dukes Co., Th. G. Mayhew, Edgartown. Hampden Co., John Wells, Chicopee. Hampshire Co., Sam. F. Lyman, Northam. Norfolk Co., Geo. White, Quincy. [Berksh. Berkshire Co, James T. Robinson, West
The Courts for Probate business to be held as now provided by law (see p. 33 of this work) ; and for Insolvency business to be held in the shire towns of the several counties, and at such other places and at such times as decided by the Judges. Both Courts to be held by the same Judge.

## PROBATE COURTS IN MASSACIIUSETTS.

County or Supfolk. - At Boston, ev- and May, next after 3d Tues. of July, and
ery Mon. in each month, except July.

Cocmtr of Essesx. - At Salem, 1st Thes. of each month ; at Lawrence, 2 d Tues. of each month, except April, May, July, Aug. and Oct. ; at Gloucester, 2 d Tues. of April and Oct. ; at Newbury port, 3d Tues. of each month, except March, May, Aug., Sept., and Nov. ; at Haverhill, 3d Tues. of May and Nov.; at Ipswich, $3 d$ Tues. of March and Sept.

County of Middlesex.-At Cambridge, 21 Tues. (f each month, except July, and 4th Tues. of Jan ${ }^{2}$, Feb., March, April, Aug., Nov., and Dec. ; at Lowell, 1st Tu. of Yeb., April, June, Sept. and Dec. ; at Concord, 1st Tues. of Jan., March, May, and Oct. ; at Groton, 4th Tues. of May and Sept.; and at Pramingham, 4th Tues. of June and Oct.

Coutt of Worcester. - At W. Brookfiel:1, 2 : Tues. of May and Oct. ; at Clinton, 3 d Tues. of May and Oct. ; at Templeton, Thurs. next after 3d Tues. of May and Oct. ; at Barre, Friday next after $3 d$ Tues. of May and Oct. ; at Milford, 4th Tucs. of May, and Wed. next after 4th Tues. of Oct. ; at Uxbridge, 4 th Tues. of Oct. ; at Fitchburg, Wed. next after $3 d$ Tues. of May and Oct. ; and at Worcester, 1st Tues. of every month.

Codxty of Hampshire. - At Northampton, 1st Tues. of every month; at Amherst, 21 Tues. of Jan. and Aug.; at Belchertown, 2d Tues. of May and Oct. ; and at Chesterfield, 3 d Tues. of May and Oct.

County of Mampdes. - At Springfield, 1st Tues. of Jan., Feb., March, April, June, July, and Nov., and 4 h Tues. of April, Aug. and Sept. ; at Westfield, 3d Tues. of March, June, Sept. and Dec.; at Monson, 2d Tues. of June ; and at Palmer, 24 Tues. of Sept.

County of Franklis. - At Greenfield, 1st Tues. of every month except Nov. ; at Northfield, 21 Tues. of May and Scpt. ; at Orange, 21 Tues. of March and Dee.; at Lock's Village, in Shutesbury, 21 Tucs. of July ; at Conway, 3d Tues. of May ; at Charlemont, 4th Tues. of May ; at Shelburne Falls, 21 Tues. of Feb. and 4.h Tues. of Oct.

County of Berkshire. - At Lenox, 1st Tues. of Jan., Feb., March, April, May, June, Sept., Oct. and Dec., 31 Tues. of July, and 21 Tues. of Nor.; at Great Barrington, Wed. next after 1st Tues. of Fib. next after 2i Tuus. of Nov.; at Lanesborough, 2d Tues. of Jan. and Oct., and 4th Tues. of April and July ; at Adams, Wed. next after $2 d$ Tues. of Jan. and Oct. and next after 4th Tues. of April and July.

Connty or Nonfolk. - At Dedham, 1st Tues. of every month; at Quincy, 4 ch Tues. of Feb., May, Aug. and Nov.; at Roxbury, every Saturday, except the 3d, 4th and 5th Sat. of July, and the 1st and 2 d Sat. of Aug. ; at W rentham, \&d Tues. of May, Mug. and Nov.; at Modway, 3d Tues. of Feb., June, and Oct.

County of Bristol. - At Taunten, 1st Frid. of March, June, Sept. and Dec.; at New Bedford, 1st Frid. of Feb., May, Aug., and Nov. ; at Pawtucket, 1st Tues. of April ; at Fall liver, 1st Frid. of Jan., April and Oct., and 2d Frid. of July.

Cocxty of Plymouth. - At Plymoulh, 3 d Mon. of Jan., Feb. and May, 21 Mon. of April and Aug., and 1st Mon. of Dec.; at Scituate, 1st Tucs. of Juue, and last Tues. of Nov. ; at Hingham, 1st Tues. of March and last Tues, of Aug. ; at East Bridgewater, 1st Tues. of April, July and Oct. ; at Bridgewatcr, last Tues. of Feb. ; at North Bridgewater, last 'Tues, of July at Middleborough, 1st Tues. of May and Aug., and last Tues. of Oct. ; at Wareham, Wed. next after 1st Tues. of May and Nov. ; at Abington, 2 d Mon. of Jan. ; and at Hanover, last Mon. of Sept.

County of Barnstable. - At Barnstable, 2 d Tues. of Jan., Feb., March, Aug., Sept. and Dec. and 3d Tues. of May ant June; at Sardwich, 2d Tues. after 1st Mon. of Nor.; at Falmouth, 2 d Wed. after 1st Mon. of Nov. ; at Harwich, $3 d$ Mon. of April and last Mon. of Oct. ; at Brewster, Tues. next after $3 d$ Mon. of April; at Dennis, Thurs. next after 2 d Tues. of Oct. ; at Orleans, Wed. next after 3 d Mon. of A pril, and Tues. next after last Mon. of Oct. ; at Wellfleet, Wed. next after last Mon. of Oct. ; at Truro, Thurs. next after 3d Mon. of April ; and at Provincetown, Frid. next after 3 d Mon. of A pril, and Thurs. next after last Mon. of Oct.

Dekes Connty. - At Itolmes' Iole v:1lage, in Tisbury, on the 3d Mon. of April, and 1st Mon. of Sept. ; at Edgartown, 3.1 Mon. of Jan. and July, and lst Mon. of March and Dec. ; and at West 'Tisbury, 1st Mon. of June, and 3d Mon. of Oct.

Cocnty of Nantuckrt. - At Nantucket, 1 st Tues. of every month.
D 1803. )
(Cormectrd 1803.)
Trus то Cet Scions. - "Grafts" or scions may be taken off any time in or after November, till the buds begin to swell in spring. Cut them from well rijened and thrifty shoots of the last year's growth, and from vigorous, healthy trees. If cut previous to the time of setting, they should be kept in a cool, damp place.

## ABOUT ROOTS.

The root crop requires great labor, unless both tho ground and the manure are very free from weed-sceds. But they form a most excellent and important article of feeding for stock, especially as an occasional change from other food. No farmer, therefore, can afford to negleet them. Ruta bagas and the English turnips are best fed out in the early part of winter. The mangel wurzel should be kept till later, say as lato as March, before being usod.

Ruta Bagas. - At eighteen inches apart, in drills, or in ridges, threo quarters of a pound of ruta baga seed is enough for an acre. About a pound is usually allowed on an average. Skirving's King of the Swedes is one of the latest varieties.
Mangel Wurzel. - The varieties of mangels most cultivated here are the Long Red, the Yellow Globe, and the Long Yellow. The Long Red is a very hardy root, and keeps well. It grows fast, and is usually very productive. The flesh is sometimes marbled or mixed, varying very greatly, from alnost uniform red to nearly white ; but the color does not affect the quality of the root. The Yellow Globe is about ten inches in diameter when fully grown, and often weighs from ten to twelve pounds. The part under ground has a yellow skin, but above ground it becomes nearly brown. The flesh is white, marked with yellow, fine-grained and sweet. The leaves are not very large, and stand crect. This is one of the most productive of all the varieties of beet, and is very excellent for stock of all kinds. It keeps sound and fresh late into the spring, and does not sprout as early as many other varieties. It is well adapted to hard and shallow soils. Yield from thirty to forty tons, according to soil and culture. Sow, like the long reds, in drills eighteen or twenty inches apart, and thin out to ten inches in the drills. About three or four pounds of seed are required per acre. Sow from the 1st of May to the 1st of Junc. Early sowings are most productive. It can be harvested with the common plough.
The Long Yellow is a very productive variety. The roots are not smooth, but often forked into many branches. It is excellent for dairy stock, giving a rich color to the milk produced from it.
The White Sugar Beet is a valuable variety, much grown in this country for feeding to stock, very good for the table, and, when young, tender, well-fiavored and sweet. It is cultivated like the Long Red Mangel, that is, sown fröm the middle of April to the last of May, in drills eighteen inches apart, thinned to ten inches in the drills, on deep, rich, mellow land.

## SHEEP FARMING.

No branch of farming promises to pay better for the next ten years than the keeping of sheep, if the management is judicious. It will, of course, require judgment on the part of those who engage in it without previous experience.
What sheep shall we keep? Shall they be fine wool or coarse? Shall we make wool the primary object, or the raising of mutton and lamb for the market? These questions will be answered according to circumstances. If in a hilly section, and with short pastures, remote from market, we may come to the conclusion that fine wool pays as well, or better ; for it costs little to transport wool to considerable distances. Here wool will become the primary object, and the carcass secondary. If nearer a good market, with pastures richer, and capable of carrying a large animal, long or middle wools, or in other words, a mutton sheep will pay better. The west, for instance, with its boundless prairies, or Texas, with its rolling table lands, can send us wool at a very trifling cost per pound, and we cannot, in the long run, expect to compete with them. But the west can hardly compete with the New England farmer in raising muttoh and lamb to supply our eastern markets. Location, therefore, is suggestive of the course we shall adupt.

Then, as to the comparative merits of the different classes, the coarse or
middle wooled sheep are better adapted to beginners, sinco they are more easily raised. They are usually far better nurses, and the lambs are stronger, and can be got ready for market, (ften, at three or four months, to bo sold at a high priee. But it is an art by itself, almost, to raise merino lambs successfully. If the ewe owns her young, which she is very likely to refuse to do, ten chances to one against her having milk for it, particularly yearlings, or ewes coming two years old. Besides, the larger sized sheep are less likely to be unruly, and requirc less outlay for fencing. Both elasses pay well, no doubt, under proper management.

Among the mutton-producing sheep, the south downs rank very high, and, for early maturity and profit, they are hard to beat. The cotswolds are very large, and require generous keep to bring them to a high state of perfection; but they are a very useful breed, and, for their size and the high quality of their mutton, deservedly popular. The Oxfordshire downs are not very unlike the cotswolds. They make an excellent cross with our native sheep. Of the fine wools, the merino is unsurpassed. It is a souree of great profit to the farmers of western Massachusetts, Vermont and New Hainpshire, and there is a large infusion of merino blood in the flocks of Maine.

Sheep require good shelter in winter and careful feeding. Root crops constitute an important means of keeping them in condition, particularly towards the latter part of winter. Do not confine sheep to elose yards any longer than is absolutely necessary. Do not overstock a sheep pasture. If the ground is shaved bare it will be injured. Do not let sheep run down in flesh. No animal is so hard to bring up into thrifty condition again. Sheep should be in high condition at the beginning of winter, and kept up. If poor in November and December, they will remain poor tho best you can do. Oats make lambs grow rapidly. It is less neeessary to cut hay for sheep than for most other kinds of stock. It is important to avoid a sudden and radical change in the modo of feeding, as the wool is injured by it.

## TRANSPLANTING.

The question is often asked whether spring or fall is tho best timo for transplanting trees and shrubs. My opinion is that the choice may be controlled by circumstances. If trees are properly set out, they are pretty sure to live at either season. The fall has the advantage of being a moro leisure time. In the spring everything is hurried, and the work is too apt to be slighted. The manner has more to do with the success of transplanting than the season ; and the maxim, that what is worth doing at all is worth doing well, applies especially to tree culturo. ${ }^{\text {. }}$

## INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY.

Tre success of this important institution is now a fixed fact. Through the strenuous efforts of its president, Prof. W. B. Rogers, and the liberality of the State and individuals, tho funds of tho Institute are ample for its immediate wants, and measures aro now in progress to enlarge its sphere of aetion, by the crection of a commodious building on the Back Bay lands in Boston, in close proximity to the new and elegant building erected by the Boston Society of Natural History.

The Institute of Teehnology will soon offer ample facilities for instruction in the arts and seiences, embraeing the requisito appliances of muscuins or collections designed to illustrate the practieal arts, a school of design, ete. We heartily congratulate tho people of Massachusetts and of New England on tho prospect of complete success, and the promise of great uscfulness to the publie which the prosperity of this enterpriso now offers. It cannot fail to be useful to all classes of tho community, and will receive a large measure of public appreciation.

## THE DOMINICAL LETTERS,

## and how to make something out of them.

Tan Dominical Letter for any given year is the letter usually placed in our Almanaes against Sunday. For this purpose the first seven letters of four alphabet are taken, and they vary annually for a definite number of years. The reason of this may be shown in a few words. A common Gregorian year consists of 365 days. Now, if this sum be divided by 7 , the number of days in a week, the ${ }^{\text {q }}$ quotient will be 52 and 1 remainder. If there were no remainder, it is obvious, our years, in regular succession, would always commence on the same day of the week. But, since there is 1 remainder, every common year commences and ends on the same day of the week; that is, the commencement of every common year is carried forward one day in the weekly account. It is plain, therefore, if all years were common years, that is years of 365 days, the seven letters, taken in a retrograde order, would complete a circle in seven years, and repeat themselves perpetually. But every fourth year, except the excluded centismal years, is a leap year, consisting of 366 days. A year, therefore, immediately following a leap year, comes in two days later in the weekly account, and the Dominical letters fall back two in the series. The order of recurrence is, therefore, interrupted once in four years, and, necessarily, leap years have two Dominical letters,- one for January and February, in which last month the intercalation takes place, and another for the remainder of the year. If, then, wo know the Dominical letter for any given year, we can tell on what day of the week such year did or will come in. But as there are not always calendars or tables at hand to show this, there should be some rules for determining the Dominical letter for all time, and such there are. The following, for the current century, will be found easy of recollection : Add one fourth to the given year, omitting fractions, and divide the sum by 7. If nothing remains, the Dominical letter is $A$. If there be a remainder, subtract it from 8, and the remainder will indicate numerically which of the seven is Dominical letter.

Example. - Suppose we wish to determine the Dominical letter for 1864.
Add to the given year one quarter, viz., Divide by

7) | 1864 <br> 466 <br> 2230 | 8 |
| ---: | ---: |
| 882 | $\frac{6}{2}$ |

Here, on the division by 7 there is a remainder of 6 , which subtracted from 8 leaves 2, which 2 represents the second letter in the Dominical alphabet, namely, B, and B is the Dominical letter for 1864. But this year being leap year, B applies only to the months after February. For January and February the next letter, namely, C , is the Dominical letter. It is not within the scope of this article to explain why the last remainder is subtracted from 8. Our young readers will find it a pleasant exercise to work out for themselves the true solution.

Having now the means of determining the Dominical letter, it becomes easy to find on what day of the week any month has fallen or will fall. But, to avoid in part the mental labor, the whole process has been transferred to the fingers, under the name of

THE HAND ALMANAC.
Let it be understood that the same Sunday letters invariably adhere to the same days each and all the months respectively. The first day of January is always represented by $A$, the second day by $B$, and so on; the first day of February by D; the first day of March by D, also ; the first day of April by G; the first day of May by B; the first day of June by E; the first day of July by G; the first day of August by C; the first day of September by F ; the first day of October by A; the first day of November by D , and the first day of December by F.
Suppose twelve words so arranged that their initial letters correspond with the order of the letters just named. The words themselves are noth-

## ing ; their initial letters possess all the importance they aro endowed with.

 They are the following:$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { At Dover Dwells George Brown, Esquire, } \\
& \text { Good Christian Friend And Eavid Friarr. }
\end{aligned}
$$

The initials of theso twelve words answer to the Dominical letters which belong to the first day of each month, in their order, beginning with Jan.
Now, suppose it were important to ascertain on what day of the week the first day of June will fall in the year 1875. By the rule above given C will be found to be the Dominical letter for 1875. Count the months off on the fingers of the left hand, calling the little finger Jan., the neat Feb., the next March, the next April, the thumb May, and then, returning to the little finger, call that June. Here stop, for June is the menth sought.
Now begin again at the little finger, and say," At"; then pass to the noxt, and say "Dover" ; the next call "Dwells" ; and so on till the little finger is reached, which will be represented by "Escquire," and here stop, as this little finger represents June, remembering that the initial letter of Esquire is E. Begin now with Dominical letter for 1875, which is C, and, touching the little finger, call it C ; call the next finger D ; the next E , and here stop, for this E corresponds with the E initial in Esquire. Remember, also, the finger on which this E rests.
Return now to the little finger, and call it Sunday ; pass to the next, and call it Monday ; the next call Tuesday, and here stop, for here wo stopped when reading off the Dominical letters. Tuesday, then, we have found by the process, and the first day of June, 1875, will be Tuesday.
Having found the day of the week on which any month falls, any given day of the month in question may be found by a slight mental operation.

## AGRICULTURAL COLLEGES.

The National Government has come forward with the liberal proposition to give each State thirty thousand acres for each member of Congress, for the purpose of enabling the States to establish Agricultural Colleges. That would give Massachusctts three hundred and sixty thousand acres, which the Legislature, at the last session, took measures to secure. An act of incorporation was passed, and measures will be taken to make the public lands available as soon as practicable.
Much good will no doubt result from a well-conducted Agricultural College ; but we must have patience, and not fix our expectations too high. It takes time to work out great results, and it would be unreasonable to expect a revolution in our practical farming.

## FOOD OF HORSES.

Tre best food for roadsters in this country (says a recent report on horses submitted to the Massachusetts State Board of Agriculture), consists of hay, oats and carrots or grass, with a moderate supply of water. The quantity of hay dopends upon the size and work of the horse, but there is more danger of giving too much than too little. From eight to ten pounds of the best and sweetest hay is an abundant daily allowance. The oats should be of the best quality, the quantity varying from eight to twelve quarts per day. One or two quarts of corn meal will be a valuable addition to the daily food of such horses as are inclined to leanness. Corn alone is too heating, and produces more fat than muscle, and rye is thought to be very dangorous food for roadsters, inducing a condition which often results in founder, especially of the feet. Four to eight quarts of carrots, fed to a horse daily, improve the digestion, prevent diseases of the respiratory organs, etc. Salt should not be given on the food, but should be offered to the horse once a week, or a lump may be kept in his manger. They should also be allowed access occasionally to chalk, ashes or common earth, which are said to be preventives of cribbing, wind-sucking, eto.

## USEFUL FACTS AS T0 WEIGHTS, MEASURES, ETC.

CoAL.- Coal put into bins and levelled can be measured, from 1 to 1000 tons, with as much accuracy as it can be weighed on scales. For instance, Lehigh white ash cosl, per ton of 2000 lbs ., of the egg or stove size, will uniformly measure $34 \frac{1}{2}$ feet cubical, while white ash schuylkill coal will measure 35, and the pink, gray and red ash will reach 36 cubic fect per ton of 2000 lbs ., or 40 fect for 2240 lbs ., the difference of cubical contents between a net and gross ton being exactly 4 feet. The length, breadth and height of the bin multiplicd together, and divided by the aforonamed contents of a ton, must show the number of tons therein.
Farm Produce.- Rules of Measure practised and adopted by the State Board of Agriculture of Massachusetts. - Wheat, Potatocs, Sugar Bects, Mangel Wurzel, Ruta-Bagas, Whito Bcans and Pease, 60 lbs. to the bushel; Corn, Ryc, 56 ; Oats, 32 ; Barley, Buckwheat, 48 ; Cracked Corn, Corn, Rye and other meal, except Oat, and English Turnips, 50 ; Parsnips, 45 ; Carrots, 55 ; Onions, 52.
A Bushel Measure. - The legal bushel of America is the old Winchester measure of $2,150.42$ cubic inches. The imperial bushel of England is $2,218.142$ cubic inches; so that 32 English bushels are about equal to 33 of ours. Although we aro all the time talking about the prioe of grain, etc., by the bushel, we sell by weight. A hoop $18 \frac{1}{2}$ inches diameter, 8 inches deep, holds a Winchester bushel. A hcaping Winchester bushel is $2,747.7$ cubic inches.
A Gallon Measure. - An English imperial gallon is 10 lbs. of distilled water at $62^{\circ}$ Fah., when the barometer stands at 30 . This is 277.274 cubic inches. The old wine measure in use here is 231 inches; and "beer mcasure" 282 inches.
Land Measure. - An English imperial acro is 4,840 square yards, or 160 square rods. A square, 13 rods upon cach side, is commonly counted an acre ; it is nine rods over measure. A square acre is $43 ; 560$ square feet. A square mile, or section, is 640 square acres. The size in square yards of acres in different countries, is as follows: English acre, 4,840 square yards ; Scotch, 6,150 ; Irish, 7,840; Hamburg, 11,545; Amsterdam, 9,722; Dantzic, 6,650 ; France (hectare), 11,960; Prussia (morgen), 3,053 . This difference should be borne in mind in reading of the products per acre in different countries.
Board Measure.- Boards are sold by superficial measure, so much per foot of one inch or less in thickness, adding one-fourth to the price for each quarter inch thickness over an inch.
Grain Measurein Buli. - Multiply the width and length of the pile together, and that product by the height, and divide by 2,150 , and you havo the contents in bushels. If you wish the contents of a pile of ears of corn, or roots in heaped bushels, ascertain the cubic inches, and divide by 2,747.7.
A Ton Weight. - A ton is 2000 lbs . In most places, a ton of hay, etc., is 2240 lbs., and in some places that foolish fashion still prevails of weighing all bulky articles sold by the ton, by the "long weight," or tare of 12 lbs . per cwt. A ton of round timber is 40 cubic fect; of square timber, 54 cubic feet. "A quarter" of corn, or other grain sold by the bushel, is 8 imperial bushels, or a quarter of a ton. A Tun, of liquid measure, is 252 gallons.
The Stone Weight, so often spoken of in English measure, is 14 lbs . when weighing wool, feathers, hay, etc. ; but a stone of beef, fish, butter, cheese, etc., is only 8 lbs.
Hay. - In England, a truss, when new, is 60 lbs., or 56 of old hay. A truss of straw, 40 lbs . A load of hay is 36 trusses. In this country, a load is just what it may happen to weigh; and a ton of hay is either 2000 lbs . or 2240 , according to the custom of the locality. A bale of hay is generally considered about 300 lbs., but there is no regularity in the weight. . A cube of a solid mow, 10 feet square, will weigh a ton.

## POETRY, ANECDOTES, ETC.

## HASTE NOT!

WALTER'S JOLRNAL IN THE EAST.
Without haste! without rest !
Bind the motto to thy breast;
Bear it with thee as a spell;
Storm or sunshine, guard it well!
Heed not dowers that round thee bloom,
Bear it onward to the tomb!
Haste not ! let no thoughtless deed Har for aye the spirit's speed; Ponder well and know the right, Onward thell with all thy might:
Haste not ! years can ne'er atone
For one reckless action done.
Rest not! life is sweeping by;
Do and dare before you die; Something mighty and sublime Leave behind to conquer time!
Glorious 't is to live for aye
When these forms have passed away !
Haste not! rest not! calmly wait;
Meekly bear the storms of fate !
Duty be thy polar guide-
Do the right whate'er betide !
Haste not! rest not ! conflicts past, God shall crown thy work at last.

## RESPECT FOR AGE-MANNERS.

## DEWEY'S OLD WORLD AND NEW.

Heaven avert that the rising generation among us should lose that most beautiful trait of youth, modesty, deference, respect for age, respect for superiors! Let the manners of a nation want this - let a people become ill-bred, coarse and vuigar let especially the youth of a country be growing more forward and presumptuous, and let there be no sense, or refinement, or moral sensibility sufficient to put a check upon it; and vainly would such a nation claim our respect, though the sound of liberty were in every breeze, and parchment constitutions were piled to every roof-tree.

## THANKSGIVING - PUMPKIN PIE.

## J. G. WHITTIER.

Ah : - on Thanksgiving Day, when from East and from West,
From North and from South, come the pilyrim and quest,
When the gray-haired New Englander sees round his board
The old broken links of affection restored,
When the care-wearied man seeks his mother once more,
And the worn matron smiles where the girl smiled before;
What moistens the lip, and what brightens the eye,
What calls hack the past like the rich Pumpkin Pie?

Many friends are lost by ilk-timed jests.

## LACONIC SWORD PRESENTATION.

The New Albany (Ind.) Ledger states that a rather laconic sword presentation took place at Camp Noble a while since. A member of the 66th Regiment purchased a sword for Captain Gerard, and Capt. J. H. Fawcett was deputed to present it. This the captain did, as follows: "Here, John, is a sword." Capt. Gerard took it, and replied: "Thank you; I'll see you again about it after I have tried it." The presentation and reply were both to the point.

## THE NEWSPAPER.

j. v., in christian register.

In this one sheet how much for thought profound,
How much for feeling deep doth meet the eye !
Here man's decease, here empire's fate is found,
And yet with careless glance we pass them by!
Perchance upon one page enough we find
On which through a long life we well might muse;
But oft with husks we fill the hungry mind,
When menthe gifts of speech and thought abuse.
Not in the many words, or books we read Is knowledge gained of Nature, or of man;
Oft in a single word lies wrapt the seed Of changes vast, would we its meaning scan;
But lacking still the wisdom to be wise, The Truth we seek is hidden from our eyes.

## HERE, GIRLS, READ THIS !

Girls must think and talk less of matrimony. If they will look upon marriage as the height of worldly aspiration, as the grand source of earthly happiness, we can tell them of a better way to reach that goal than by frequent discussions of the theme. Let them seem, by assiduously cultivating the graces of life, by attention to the needs, tastes and happiness of their associates, to forget their own personality. Let them cultivate cheerfulness, physical health, industry, and the Christian graces springing from conscientious devotion to duty, and they are sure to become the objects of that solid admlration which recommends them for wives and mothers.

## THE SOLDIER. bervs.

For gold the merchant ploughs the main, The farmer ploughs the manor; But glory is the soldier's prize; The soldier's wealth is honor; The brave poor soldier ne'er despise, Nor count him as a stranger ;
Remember he's his country's stay In day and hour of danger.

## CONTENTS OF A TABLE DRAWER.

Three aprons, two dusters, the face of a pig,
A dirty jack-towel, a dish-clout and wig ;
The foot of a stocking, three caps and a frill,
A busk and six buttons, mouse-trap and quill ;
A comb and a thimble, with Madonna bands,
A box of specific for chaps on the hands ;
Some mace and some cloves, tied up in a rag,
An empty thread paper, and glue in a bag;
Some pieces of ribbon both greasy and black,
A grater and uutmeg, an old almanac;
An inch of wax candle, a steel and a flint, A bundle of matches, a parcel of mint;
A lump of old suet, a crimp for the paste,
A pair of red garters, a belt for the waist;
A bag for the pudding, a whet-stone and string,
A penny cross-bun and a new curtain ring;
Two leaden teaspoons, a large lump of rosin,
The feet of a hare, and corks by the dozen; A card to tell fortunes, a sponge and a can, A pen without ink, and a small patty pan;
A rolling-pin pasted, a common prayerbook,
Were the things which I found in the drawer of a cook.

## GENTLEMANLY LADIES.

## albany argus.

In a railroad car the seats were all full except one which was occupied by a pleas-ant-looking Irishman, and at one of the stations a couple of evidently well-bred and intelligent young ladies came in to procure seats. Seeing none vacant, they were about to go into the back car, when Patrick arose hastily and offered them his seat with evident pleasure. "But you will have no seat for yourself," responded one of the young ladies with a smile, hesitating with true politeness to accept it. "Never you mind that!" said the gallant Hibernian, "ye'r welcome to it. I'd ride upon the cow-catcher to New York, any time, for a smile from such jintlemanly ladies!" and he retired hastily into the next car, amid the cheers of his fellowpassengers.

## GOD BLESS OUR NATIVE LAND.

God bless our native land;
Firm may she ever stand,
Through storm and night!
When the wild tempests rave,
Ruler of wind and wave,
Do Thnu our country save By Thy great might!
For her our prayer shall rise
To God above the skies;
On Him we wait.
Lord, hear our nation's cry, Be Thou forever nigh,
May Freedom never die; God save the State !

## THE AMERICAN FLAG.

The American flag is one of the most beautiful that floats upon any land or sea. Its proportious are perfect when it is properly male - one half as broad as it is long. Tha first stripe at the top is red, the next white, and these colors alternate, making the last stripe red. The blue field for the stars is the width and square of the first seven stripes, viz., four red and three white. The colors of the American flag are in beautiful relief, and it is altogether a beautiful national emblem. Long may it wave untarnished! He who would erase one stripe, or dim one star upon it, "acts a traitor"s part, and deserves a traltor's doom."

## GOD SPEED THE PLOCGH.

God speed the ploughshare ! tell me not Disgrace attends the toil
Of those who plough the dark-green sod, Or till the fruitful soil.
Why should the honest ploughman shrink From mingling in the van
Of learning and of wisdom, since
'T is mind that makes the man?
God speed the ploughshare ! and the hands That till the fruitful earth !
For there is in this world so wide
No gem like honest worth;
And though the hands are dark with toil,
And flushed the manly brow,
It matters not, for God will bless
The labors of the plough.

## SALUTATIONS.

"How do you do?" That's English and American. "How do you carry yourself?" That's French. "How do you stand?" That's Italian. "How do you find yourself?" That's German. "How do you fare?" That's Dutch. "How can you?" That's Swedish. "How do you perspire?" That's Egyptian. "How is your stomach?" "Have you eaten your rice?" That's Chinese. "How do you have yourself?" That's Pollsh. "How do you live on?" That's Russian. "May thy shadow never be less !" That's Persian. All mean much the same thing.

## RETRIBUTION.

LONGFELLOW.
Though the mills of God grind slowly,
Yet they grind exceeding small;
Though with patience IIe stands waiting,
With exactness grinds He all.

## THE IIEN'S MEASURE.

One of the latest juvenile stories is of a little girl and boy, who had been cautioned, in their morning strife after hen's eggs, not to take away the nest egg; but one morning the little girl reached the nest first, seized an egg and started for home. Her disappointed brother followed, crying, "Mother ! mother! Susy's been and got - the egg the old hen measures by !"

PERSEFERANCE AND ACTION. SHAKSPEABE.
Perseverance, dear my lord,
Keeps honor bright. To have done, is to hang
Quite out of fashion, like a rusty mail
In monumental mockery. Take the instant way -
For honor travels in a strait so narrow, Where one but goes abreast.

ANSWER TO PROBLEM P. 15 eggs.

ANSWER TO PROBLEM Q.

| Pints. $P . P$. |
| ---: |
| $12-7-5$ |
| $12-0-0$ |
| $7=0=5$ |
| $7=5=0$ |
| $2=5=5$ |
| $2=7=3$ |
| $9=0=3$ |
| $9=3=0$ |
| $4=3=5$ |
| $4=7=1$ |
| $11=0=1$ |
| $11=1=0$ |
| $6=1=5$ |
| $6-6=0$ |

## ANSWER TO PROBLEM R. 2,304 and 1,296.

## ANSWER TO PROBLEM S.

4 feet from the surface; the two lights 16 feet apart.

## ANSWER TO CHARADE.

 Beetle.
## ANSWER TO ENIGMA.

A soft answer turneth away wrath.

## ANSWER TO BOUQUET OT FLOWERS.

1. Snowball ; 2. Candy-tuff ; 3. Sweet Pea; 4. Columbine ; 5. Buttercup; 6. Prince's Feather ; 7. Day Lily ; 8. Harebell ; 9. Jack-in-the-pulpit ; 10. Moss Pink; 11. London Pride; 12. Spring Beauty ; 13. Star of Bethlehem ; 14. Venus' Looking-glass.

## PROBLEM T.

Throe numbers have the following capacities : the 2 d , divided by the 1st, has two quotients and 1 over ; the 3d, divided by the 2d, lias 3 quotients and 3 over; and the sum of all three is equal to 70 . What are these numbers?

## PROBLEM U.

A fox, 90 rods due south of a greyhound, is pursued by the hound at the rate of 5 rods to 4 of the fox, the fox running a due east course. How far will the hound run to overtake the fox?

## PROBLEM V.

Five persons have lost, together, $\$ \mathbf{\$ 0 . 6 2 1}$. The loss of B is 50 cents more than three times that of $\mathbf{A}$; the loss of $\mathrm{C} \$ 2$ less than double the loss of $\mathbf{1 B}$; D has lost 25 cents less than $\mathbf{A}$ and B togethery and Etwice as much as B , less $12 \frac{1}{2}$ cents. How much did each lose?

## PRORLEN W.

A man has a certain number of hogs, twice as many lambs as hogs, and three times as many sheep as lambs. Take $\ddagger$ of the number of hogs, and $\frac{1}{5}$ of the number of lambs for a multiplier, $\frac{1}{4}$ of the number of lambs and 1-6 of the number of sheep for a multiplicand, and the product will be 7128. Add the nultiplier and the multiplicand together, and the sum will be 174. How many are there of each?

RIDDLE OF CHARLES II.
The following riddle occurs in Hearne's MS. Collections, 1706 :
What's that in the Fire, and not in the Flame?
What's that in the Master, and not in the Dame?
What's that in the Courtier, and not in the Clown?
What's that in the Country, and not in the Town?

## AGRICLLTLRAL ENIGMA.

I am composed of 101 letters.
My $100,26,6,82,21,56,4,2 \pm, 68,7$, is a variety of wheat.
My 46, 81, $24,58,95,92,49,72,39,80,37$, is a parasitic animal that affects wheat. My $58,1,40,79,101,3,15,9,14,30,44$. $76,90,50,24,11$, is the name of a most destructive insect when stored among wheat or corn.
My $2,51,17,55,97,14,12,57,18,45,10$, $23,41,59,70$, is a variety of corn.
My $8,28,6,53,77,60,67,93,74,9,22,6$, 44,34 , is a variety of oats.
My $46,9,63,92,5,31,33,25,62,99,88$, $42,16,98,67$, is a simple saline manure. My $16,85,46,71,90,22,35,14,63,79$, 91,73 , is a species of grass.
My $36,94,50,27,61,52,96,48,19,76,32$, is a breed of cattle.
My $54,75,87,42,86$, is a disease of the windpipe to which young cattle are subject.
My $10,84,64,60,35,22,6,13,81$, is an implement much in use among famers.
My $20,51,38,46,43,84,32$, are leguminous plants.
My 58, 47, 66, 88, 24, 36, 92, 29, 68, 18, 37 , is the "proper bone" in the foot of a horse.
My 32, $97,65,78$, is often called the poor man's manure.
My 7, $83,9,21,93$, was a noted agricultural chemist.
My 89, 5, 16, 52, 1, 10, 26, 84, 42, is a phosphatic manure.
My whole - which was written about three thousand years ago - is proof that bad farmers are not the exclusive property of the Nineteenth Century.

## POPULATION OF THE UNI'TED S'IATES AND TERRITORIES,

In 1860, according to the Eighth Census. The States arranged in order, according to Free Population, - with the Square Miles of each State, - the number of Electors and Representatives of each State, - and Date of Admission to the Union.

| States. | Square miles. | Electors. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Date of } \\ & \text { Almission } \\ & \text { to Union. } \end{aligned}$ | Free. | Slave. | Total. | Reps. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| New York, | 46,055 | 85 | Original | 3,887,542 | $\cdots$ | 3,887.542 | 31 |
| Pennsylvania, | 44,000 | 27 | Original | 2,906,370 | . | 2,906,370 | 23 |
| Ohio, | 39,964 | 23 | 1802 | 2,339,599 | .. | 2,339,599 | 18 |
| Illinois, | 56,405 | 11 | 1818 | 1,711,753 |  | 1,711,753 | 13 |
| Indiana, | 33,809 | 13 | 1816 | 1,350,479 |  | 1,350,479 | 11 |
| Massachusetts, | 7,500 | 13 | Original | 1,231,065 |  | 1,231,065 | 10 |
| Virginia, | 64,000 | 15 | Original | 1,105,196 | 490,887 | 1,596,083 | 11 |
| Missouri, | 67,380 | 9 | 1821 | 1,058,352 | 114,965 | 1,173,317 | 9 |
| Kentucky, | 40,500 | 12 | 1792 | 930,223 | 225,490 | 1,155.713 | 8 |
| Tennessee, | 45,322 | 12 | 1796 | 834,063 | 275,784 | 1,109,847 | 8 |
| Wisconsin, | 53,92! |  | 1848 | 775,873 |  | 775.873 | 6 |
| Michigan, | 56,243 |  | 1836 | 749,112 | . | 749,112 | 6 |
| Iowa, | 50,914 |  | 1845 | 674,948 |  | 674,948 | 5 |
| New Jersey, | 8,320 | 7 | Original | 672,031 |  | 672,031 | 5 |
| North Carolina, | 43,800 | 10 | Original | 661,586 | 331,081 | 992,667 |  |
| Maine, | 32,623 | 8 | 1820 | 628,276 |  | 628,276 |  |
| Georgia, | 62,009 | 10 | Original | 595,097 | 468,230 | 1,057,237 |  |
| Maryland, | 13,959 | 8 | Original | 569,846 | 87,188 | 687,034 | 5 |
| Alabama, | 50,722 | 9 | 1819 | 529,164 | 435,132 | 964, 296 | 6 |
| Connecticut, | 4,764 223,000 | 6 4 | ${ }_{\text {Original }}$ | 460,151 420,651 |  | 460,151 601,039 | 4 |
| California, | 188,981 | 4 | 1850 | 380,015 |  | 380,015 | 4 3 |
| Louisiana, | 46,431 | 6 | 1812 | 376,913 | 332,520 | 709,433 |  |
| Mississippi, | 47,151 | 7 | 1817 | 354,699 | 436,696 | 791,395 |  |
| New Hampshire, | 9,411 | 5 | Original | 326,072 |  | 326,072 |  |
| Arkansas, | 52,198 | 4 | 1836 | 324,323 | 111,104 | 435,427 |  |
| Vermont, | 10,212 | 5 | 1791 | 315,116 |  | 315,116 | 2 |
| South Carolina, | 28,200 | 8 | Original | 301,271 | 402,541 | 703,812 |  |
| Rhode Island, | 1,340 | 4 | Original | 174,621 | .. | 174,621 |  |
| Minnesota, | 83,000 | 4 | 1858 | 162,022 |  | 162,022 |  |
| Delaware, | 2,120 | 3 | Original | 110,420 | 1,798 | 112,218 |  |
| Kansas, |  |  | 1861 | 107,110 |  | 107,110 |  |
| Florida, | 53,786 | 3 | 1845 | 78,686 | 61,753 | 140,439 |  |
| Oregon, | 341,500 | 3 | 1859 | 52,464 | .. | 52,464 | 1 |
|  |  | 303 |  | 27,185,109 | 3,949,557 | 31,134,666 | 233 |
| Dist. of Columbia, Territories. | 63 |  | - | 71,895 | 3,181 | 75,076 |  |
| New Mexico, | 210,744 |  | - | 93,517 | 24 | 93,541 |  |
| Utah, | 188,000 | . | - | 40,266 | 29 | 40,295 |  |
| Colorado, | 100,000 | . | - | 34,197 |  | 34,197 |  |
| Nebraska, | .. | . | . | 28,832 |  | 28,842 |  |
| Washington, | . | - | $\because$ | 11,578 |  | 11,578 |  |
| Nevada, | . | $\cdots$ | - | 6,857 |  | 6,857 |  |
| Dakotah | . | - | $\cdots$ | 4,839 | .. | 4,839 |  |
|  |  |  |  | 27,477,090 | ,952,801 | 31,429,891 |  |

## POPULAR VOTE FOR PRESIDENT IN 1860.

(From the Tribune Almanac.)

| STATES. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Rep. } \\ & \text { Lincolr } \end{aligned}$ | Dem. ouglas. | Dem. Breck | Union. | STATES. | Rep. | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline \text { Dem. } \\ \text { Douglas. } \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Bem. } \\ & \text { Breck. } \end{aligned}$ | Union. Bell. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Alabama, |  | 13,651 | 48,831 | 27,875 | Missou | 17,028 | 58,801 | 31,317 | 58,372 |
| Arkansas, |  |  | 28,732 | 20,094 | N. Hamp., |  |  | 2,112 | 41 |
| California, | 39,17 | 38,516 | 34,334 | +3,817 | N. Jersey, | 58,324 353804 | $\begin{array}{r}* 62,801 \\ * 303 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |  |  |
| Delaware | 43,75 <br> 3,815 | 1,023 | 7, 7,6 | 3,281 3,864 | North |  | +305,329 <br> 2,701 | 48.539 | 44,990 |
| Florida, |  | . | 8,543 | 5,437 | Ohio, | 231,610 | 187,23 | 11,405 | 12,194 |
| Georgia, |  | 11,590 | 51,88 | 42,886 | Oregon | 5,270 | 3,951 | 5,006 | 183 |
| Illinois, | 172,161 | 160,215 | 2,404 | 4,913 | Pennsylv., | 268,030 | 16,765 | *178,871 | 2,776 |
| Indiana, | 139,033 | 115,509 | 12,295 | 5,306 | R. Island, | 12,244 | *7,707 |  |  |
| Lowa, | 70,400 | 55,111 | 1,048 | ${ }_{66}^{1,763}$ | South Car., | Hlectors | chosen | by |  |
| Kentuck | 1,364 | 25,651 7,625 | 22,681 | 66,058 20,204 | Tex |  | 11,350 | 64,7 |  |
| Maine, | 62,811 | 26,693 | 6,368 | 2,046 | Ver | 33,808 | 6,849 |  | 1,969 |
| Maryland, | 2,294 | 5,966 | 42,482 | 41,760 | Virginla | 1,929 | 16,290 | 74,323 | 74,681 |
|  | 106,533 | 34,372 | 5,939 | 22,331 | Wisconsin, | 86,110 | 65,021 | 888 | 161 |
| Miching | 22,0 |  |  |  | Total, | 1,857,601 | 1,565,276 | 847, ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 0,63 |
| Mississipp |  | 3,283 | 40,797 | 25,040 | Lincoln | Dougl | 491,6 |  | sion. |

## TIDE TABLE.

The tides given in the Calendar pages are for the Port of Boston.
The following table contains the diference between the time of high water at Boston and several other places.

When the sign - is prefixed to the hours and minutes, in the table, thie time must be subtracted from the Boston time ; and when the sign + is prefixed, the time must be added to the Boston time.

|  | h.m. |  | h. m. |  | h. $m$. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Albany, | $+412$ | Charleston, | $-415$ | New London, | $-236$ |
| Bay, Buxzard's, | -350 | Fryingpan Shoals, | $-500$ | Newport, | -350 |
| " Narraganset, | -353 | Georgetown Bar, | -430 | Norfolk, | -300 |
| 66 St. Mary's, | $-200$ | Harbor, Amelia, | $-300$ | Philadelphia, | +25\% |
| Bermuda Inlet, | $-430$ | Island, Block, | -353 | Plymouth, | 000 |
| Cape Ann, | 000 | " Pr. Edwar | $-100$ | Portland, | -045 |
| "6 Charles, | -3 45 | 6 R Rhode, | -4 45 | Port Campbell, | -230 |
| " Cod, | 0 00 | Marblehead, | $\begin{array}{ll}0 & 00 \\ 3 & 5\end{array}$ | Port Jackson, | -380 |
| " Fear, | -330 | New Bedford, | -353 | Providence, | -3 5 |
| 6 Henry, | -350 | Newburyport, | -015 | St. Salvador, | $+415$ |
| " St. Mary, | -230 | New Haven, | -114 | Sandy Hook, | $-453$ |



North and South America,
Exclusive of British America, the railways of which are included with Great Eritain and Colonies.
Unite. States , ..................... $22384 \frac{1}{4}$ Brazil, ................................ 111
Confederate States,.................... $8784^{2}$
Mexico, ............................. 20
Cuba, .............................. 500
New Grenada
491
Total, . .........................................
32,102 $\frac{1}{2}$
.69,072
It will be seen that the United States possess the most extensive system of railways of a:y country in the world. This method of intercommunication has been developed with extraordinary rapidity in the United States, and although temporarily checked by the civil war, will, when the rebellion is crushed, be even more rapldly extended than in the past.

Arba of tha Amprican Lakes. - The late government survey of the great lakes gives the following exact measurements: Lake Superior - greatest length, 355 miles ; greatest breadth, 160 miles ; mean depth, 988 feet ; height above the sea, 627 feet; area, 32,000 square miles. Lake Michigan - greatest length, 360 miles; greatest breadth, 108 miles ; mean depth, 900 feet; height above the sea, 587 feet; area, 20,000 miles. Lake Huron-greatest length, 200 miles; greatest width, 160 miles ; inean depth, 300 feet; height above the sea, 574 feet ; area, 20,000 miles. Lake Erie - greatest length, 250 miles ; greatest breadth, 80 miles ; mean depth, 200 feet; height above the sea, 555 feet; area, 6.000 miles. Lake Ontario - length, 180 miles ; mean hreadth, 65 miles; mean depth, 500 feet; height above the sea, 262 feet ; area, 6,000 square mlles. Total length of five lakes, 1,345 mlles ; total area, 84,000 square miles.

## POST-0FFICE REGULATIONS. (1868.)

## ABSTRACT OF THE NEW POSTAL LAW (JUNE 30, 1863.)

There are but three classes of mailable matters, namoly, letters, regular or periodical printed matter, and miscellaneous matter.
The first class embraces correspondence, wholly or partly in writing, except that mentioned in the third class.
The second class embraces all mailable matter exclusively in print, and issued at gtated periods, without addition by writing, mark, or sign.
The third class embraces all other matter declared mailable, such as pamphlets, occasional publications, books, book manuscripts, proof-sheets, maps, prints, engravings, blanks, flexible patterns, samples and sample cards, phonographic paper, letter envelopes, postal envelopes or wrappers, cards, paper photographic representations of seeds, cuttings, bulbs, roots and scions.
Letters. - The maximum standard weight for the single rate of letter postage is one half ounce avoirdupois. The rate of postage on all domestic letters not exceeding one half oz. shall be uniform at three cents ; and fur each half oz., or fractional thereof, of addiitional weight, an additional rate of three cents, to be in all cases prepaid by postage stamps. Drop or local Letters, two cents per half oz., prepaid by stamps; and no further fee can be charged for delivery, or for taking from street boxes to the mails. Irregular Matter. - Letter rates are to be charged on irregular matter, part writing and part print, except that publishers may send and receive proof-sheets and advise patrons, by writing on papers, when their subscription is up, at printed matter rates. On unclassified matter, where no specific rate is set down letter postage is charged. When mail matter that should be prepaid goes forward unpaid, double rates are charged at the delivery office. Soldiers' amd Sailors' Letrers are exempt from this extra charge, and may go unpaid. On returned Dead Letters, if valuable, double rates to be paid; if not valuable, three cents only. Foreign dead letters subject to conventional stipulations with the respective governments. Letters not finding owners at the office named must be forwarded, when the place is known, with extra charge. The Postmaster General may pay not more than two cents for carrying letters in vessels not carrying mails, such letters to be put in postoffice on arrival in port; if for local delivery, another two cents should be affixed. No fees are allowed for letters collected by a carrier on a mail route.

Newspapers, Magazines, \&c.-Newspaper, or second class postage, is, for papers not over four ounces each, per quarter, once a week, 5 cts.; twice, 10 cts.; three times, 15 cts.; six times, 30 cts.; seven times, 35 cts., and so on, adding one rate for each issue more than once per week, to be prepaid for not less than three months nor more than a year, at the office of reception. Publishers of weekly newspapers may send within their county free. On magazines issued less often than once a week, one cent for four ounces to regular subscribers. Special bargains may be made by the Postmaster General for transporting packages of newspapers, \&c. Publishers must be notified when papers are not taken out for one month, which notice may be sent free. Bills and leceipts for subscriptions may be enclosed in papers and go free ; any other written enclosure imposes letter postage. Publishers may exchange papers free, not exceeding sixteen ounces in weight.

Maximerm Weight-Boolis. - The maximum weight for single postage on printed matter is four ounces, and the same for miscellaneous or third class matter ; and the postage on such is two cents, always prepaid by stamps. Double these rates for books. Three unsealed circulars, two cents ; two cents for each additional three, prepaid. No charge for cards or advertisements stamped or printed on envelopes.

Framlaing. - Franking is restricted to the president, his private secretary, the vice-president, heads of executive departments, heads of bureaus and chief clerks, to be designated by the Postmaster General, senators and representatives, secretary of senate and clerk of house - but this only to cover matter sent to them, and that dispatched in the way of business, except documents issued by Congress. Documexts from officers to their several departments, marked official, also go free; also Petirions to Congress. The weight of franked matter must not exceed four ounces per package, save Congress books, \&c.

Rezistry System. - This remains as worthless as ever. The government will take any sum, not more than twenty cents, for reglstering a letter, but will be in no way responsible for loss or miscarriage.
The business of local delivery and collection of letters is to be regulated by the Postmaster General ; but carriers are to be paid a salary and give bonds. The Postmaster General may establish branch post-offices and letter-boxes in cities ; all accounts for local business to be kept geparate. Contracts may be made with publishers for delivery, by local carriers, of papers, \&c., coming through the mails. The Postmaster General may also provide for the delivery of small packets, other than letters and papers, if prepaid (for delivery) at the rate of two cents for each four ounces. No package weighing over four pounds shall go through the mail, except books circulated by order of Congress. Postage must be prepaid by stamps on domestic letters, whether for mail or local delivery, on transient printed matter, and everything else, save newspapers arranged for by the quarter or other period.

## NEW ENGLAND AND NEW ENGLANDERS.

Wasumgaton's Opinion of New Exgland Soldiers. - At the present time, when so much discussion is going on as to the relative merits of the Northeru and Southern soldiery, as well as of those from the different sections of the North, we lave thought that it might be of some interest to our readers to learn the estimate in which the iroops of New England were held by the Father of his Country. For this reason we have copied the following extract from a letter written by Gen. Washington to Mr. Lund Washington, dated New York, July 22, 1776:
"We have lately had a general revicw, and I have mnch pleasure in informing you that we made a better appearance, and went through our exercises more like soldiers, than I had expected. The Southern States are rash and blamable in the judgment they generally form of their brethren of the four New England States. I do assure you, with all my partiality for my own countrymen, and prejudice against them, I cammot but consider them the flower of the American Army. They are a strong, vigorous, and hardy people, inured to labor and toil, which our people seldom are. And though our hot and eager spirits may, perhaps, buit better in a sudden and desperate enterprise, yet, in the way in which wars are now carried on, you must look for permanent advantages only from that patient and persevering temper which is the result of a life of labor. The New Englanders are cool, considcrate and sensible, whilst we are all fire and fury. Like their climate, they maintain an equal temperature, whereas we c:nnot shine but we burn. They have a uniformity and stability of character, to which the people of no other States have any pretensions; hence they must and will always preserve their influence in this great empire.
"Were it not for the drawbacks which the influence of their popular opinions on the subject of government have on their army, they soon might, and probably would, give law to it."

A more keenly perceptive and truthful comparison of Northern and Southern character never was drawn, and it is a comparison which holds good to this day.

New Exgland Then and Now. - Those at the North who, in obedience to the suggestion of Gen. Beauregard, cry out against the "abolitionists" of Massachusetts and the other New England States, conceal the fact that those States have furnished most readily more than their full quota of soldiers in this war.

The men of New England were the first to rush to the defence of the capital when it was threatened by rebels and traitors. They are true to their traditions, for they were foremost, too, in that war which gained our liberties and Union. Those who sneer at New England will do well to look a little at her record in the Revolutionary war. The whole number of men enlisted in the Continental service, from the beginning to the close of that war, was 231,959 . Of these, Lorenzo Sabine sayz, in the historical essay prefixed to his "American Loyalists," that 67,907 were from Massachusetts ; and all the States south of Pennsylvania provided but 59,493 , or 8414 less than the gallant Bay State alone. New Englaud equipped and maintained 118,350 menmore thau one-half the total number placed at the service of Congress during the war. The great State of Virginia sent to the war but 752 more men than little Rhode Island; she sent "only a fifth of the number contributed by Connecticut; only one half as many is New Humpshire, then an almost unbroken wilderness."

Leating New Englayd Out. - The Chicago Times having proposed to enter upon the discussion of the question whether it would not be best to have a Union leaving New England out, the Louisville Journal asks: "Would n't that question have been an interesting one in the Revolutionary war? How would the proposition have sounded to exclude New England privateers and New England sailors and New Fngland suldiers from the last war with Great Britain?"

Thr Reprispytation of New Exgland in the Senate. - It is not true that the six Now Fingland States have been especially favored in Senatorial representation. True they are small in territorial area, but they average a much larger population than the eleven Coufoderate States. By the census of 1860, the combined white population of the furmer was $3,110,632$, averaging 518,448 to each State; while the combined white popuiation of the latter, inclucling Virginia undivided, was 4,449,463, averaging only 404,496 th each State. Yet the former had 12 Senators at Washington, the latter 22. Khode Island, the smallest of the New England States in population, showed more than tivice the white population of Florida; Vermont, the next smallest, 23,000 more than South Carolina; and Massachusetts, the largest, showed 164,000 more than Virzinia, the largest Southern State, and 88,000 more than Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas combined. In the face of such figures, the pretence, by Southern men and Southern sympathizers, that New England has an undue advantage in the Senate, is the extreme of absurdity. New England actually sustains as much disadvantage, relatively to the Southern States, from the State equality representation in the Senate, as from the three-ifths slave representation in the House and Electoral College.

## LIST OF STATE AND COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES

In New England, with the Name and Address of the Secretaries, 1863.

## MAINE.

State Board of Ag., S. L. Goodale, Saco. State Soclety, E. Holines, W inthrop. Androscogyin, W R. Wright, Lewiston. Cumberland, John Sawyer, Raymond. East Somerset, Wiliam Folsom, IIartland. Franklin, W arren Weekes, Farmingtun. Lancock, A. M. Glidden, Bilsworth. Kennebec, D. Cargill. Wintlırop.
Lincoln, William S. Browt.
North Aroostook, Joel Bean, Presque Isle. North Fratiklin, J. M. Kempton,
North Kennebec, J: Percival, Waterville. North Penobscot, J. S. Patten, Springfield. North Somerset, W. H. Russell, Bingham. Oxford, Ellot Sinith, Norway.
Penobscot and Aroostook Unlon, L. Rogers, Patten.
Piscataquis Central, F. B. Averill, Dover. Sagadahoc, John II. Thompson, Topahain. Somerset Central, Isaac Dyer, Skowhegan. Waldo, Timothy Thorndike, Belfast.
Washington, William D. Dand, Perry.
West Oxford, (G. B. Barrows, Fryeburg.
West Penobscot, 'T. P. Batchelder, Kenduskeag.
West Somerset, A. Moore, North Anson.

## NEW HAMPSHIRE.

State Society, Aaron Young, Dover. Rockingham, William Crawford, Sandown. Merrimac, Jonathan E. Lang, Concord. Cheshire, Calvin May, Jr., Keene. Grafton, D. H. Ward, Rumney. Sullivan, D. W. Blodgett, Claremont. Belknap, O. A. J. Vaughan, Laconia. Hillsborough North, J. F. Chase, Deering. Hulsborough Sonth, H. A. Daniels, Milford. Souhegan, M. Kimball, Mason Village. Connecticut River Valley, Alexander McLane, Fairlee, Vt.

## VERMONT.

State Society, C. Cummings, Brattleboro'. Franklin, Edward A. Towles, St. Albans. Chittenden, Jeremiah French, Burlington. Addison, I. Cobb, Middlebury.
Rutland, Henry Clark, Poultney.
Bennington, Eugene Canfleld, Arllngton. Windsor, Lorenzo Kent, Woodstock. Washington, C. J. Gleason, Montpelier. Union, Willam S. Rublee, E. Berkshire. Caledonia, E. C. Redington, St. Johnsbury.

MASSACHUSETTS
State Board of Ag., Chas. L. Flint, Boston. Massachusetts Soclety for the Promotion of Agriculture, P. C. Brooks, Jr., Boston. Essex, Chas. P. Preston, Danvers.
Middlesex, Jno. B. Moore, Concord.
Mlddlesex South, Jas. W. Brown, Framingham.
Middlesex North, W. F. Salmon, Lowell.
Worcester, Jno. D. Wasnburn, W orcester. Worcester W est, Chas. Brimblecom, Barre. Worcester North, William G. Wyman, Fitchburg.
Worcester Sonth, David Wight, Sturbridge. Worcester South East, J. Geo. Metcalf, Mendon.
IIampshire Franklin and Irampilen, II. K. Starkweather, Northamptoll.
Mampshire, A. P. Howe, Auiherst.
Highlaud, Jona. McElwain, Middlefield. Hampden, J. N. Bagg, W est Springfield. Hampden East, Danijel Granger, Palmer. Franklin, Jas. S. Gremmell, kireenffeld.
Berkshire, Juo. E. Merrill, Pittsfield.
Housatonic, Samuel B. Sumner, Great Barrington.
Hoosac Valley, W. W. Gallup, N. Adams. Norfolk, II. O. Hildreth, Dedham.
Bristol, Lemuel T. Talbot, Taunton.
Plyınouth, W. Latham, Bridgewater. Barnstable, S. B. Phimney, Barnstable. Nantucket, Jas. M. Bunker, Nantucket Martha's Vilneyard, D. A. Cleaveland, Edgartown.

## RHODE ISLAND.

State Society, W. R. Staples, Providence. Aquidneck, George Brown, Newport.

## CONNECTICUT.

State Agricultural Soc., Henry A. Dyer, Hartford.
Hartford, F. A. Brown, Hartford.
New Haven, W. Webb, New Haven.
New London, H. L. Read, Jewett City.
Fairfield, John H. Sherwood, Southport. W indham, Dr. J. B. Whitcomb, Brooklyn. Litchfield, Wm. Humphrey, Jr., Litchtield. Middlesex, D. Barnes, Middletown. Tolland, E. E. Marvin, Rockville.
Greenwoods, Hiram Perkins, Winsted.
Wondbridge and Bethany, Minot Augur, Woodbridge.

## STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE, <br> 1864. <br> Term expires.

Term expires.

## MEMBERS EX OFFICIO.

His Excellency the Governor.
His Honor the Lieutenant Governor.
The Secretary of the Commonwealth.

APPONNTED EY THE GOV. AND COUKCIL.
Marshall P. Wilder, of Dorchester, Paoli Lathrop, of South Hadley, Ephraim W. Bull, of Concord,
chosen by the county societies.

| Mass., | T. Motley, Jr., Ja. Plain, | 1865 | Fighland, |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Essex, |  | 1866 | Hamplen. | Ph. Stedman, Chicopee, | 1864 |
| Middlese | John B Moor | 1864 | Hampa | Sher Converse, Monson | 64 |
| Middles. N., | Asa Clement, Dracut, | 1865 | Frank | E. W. Stebblns, Deerf |  |
| Middles. S., | Klias Grout, Ashland, | 1866 | Berksh | Henry Colt, Pittsfield, | 64 |
| Worcester, | John Brooks, Princeton, | 1866 | Hoosac | J. White, Williamstown, | 1864 |
| Worces. W | Hollis Tidd, N.Braintree, | 1866 | Housatonic, | S. H. Bushnell, Sheffield, | 1864 |
| Worces. N. | A. F. Adams, Fitchburg, | 1866 | Norfolls, | Chs. O. Sewall, Medfield, | 865 |
| Worces. | S. Hartwell, Southbrldge, | 1865 | Bristol, | Sam. L. Crocker, Taunt | 1866 |
| Worc. S.E. | Henry Chapin, Milford, | 1864 | Plymout | Chs. G. Davis, Plymouth |  |
| Hampshire) |  |  | Brernstable, | S.B. Phinney, Barnstab | 1865 |
| Frante. a | d, | 64 | Nantucket, | J. Thompson, Nantuck |  |
| Hampden, |  |  | Mar. Viney. | Dan. A. Cleaveland, Ti |  |
| Hampshire, | L. Stockbridge, Hadley, | 1865 |  | bury, | 1865 |

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[^0]:    Venus will be morning star until July 18th, then evening star the rest of the year.

    Jupiter will be morring star until May 12th, then evening star until November 29th, and morning star again the rest of the year.

[^1]:    |  |  |
    | :---: | :---: |
    |  |  |
    |  |  |

    Aspects, Holidays, Events,

    Farmer's Calendar.

    1 Th .
    2 Fr . 3 Sa.
    4 B. 6 Tu .
    7 W.
    8 Th .
    9 Fr. 10 Sa .
    11 B.
    12 Mo.
    13 Tu. 14 W.
    15 Th . 16 Fr . 17 Sa .
    18 B . 21 W. 22 Th . 23 Fr . 24 Sa . 25 B. 26 Mo . 27 Tu . 28 W.
    29 Th . 30 Fr.
    $5 \mathrm{Mo} . \operatorname{Dog}$ Days end. Weather.
    
    
     $\left\{\right.$ Northampt., Lowsili. $\begin{array}{c}\text { Sermont. }\end{array}$ 6 $2 / \mathbb{C}$. Sth. Washington, Cond water cotton nimik kine in in $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Bat.,' } 62 \text {, the Gulf States. }\end{array}\right.$ $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Poolesville B., '62, } \\ \text { Williamsburg B., © runs l. }\end{array}\right.$ Gauley 豸sta. Low tide. 16 th S. af. Tr. Variable. \{State Elec. \{ Cheat Mt., Van., B., $;$;1 Maine. \{ Augusta Bat., '62.
     Mumfordsville B, ${ }^{\text {M }}$ '62. \& $\wp$ ㅇ $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { S. Mountain B., } \\ \text { Iiarper's Fer. } \\ \text { surren., } 62 . \\ \text { © }\end{array}\right.$ in Per. of $\psi \mathbb{C}$. High ti. Look $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Antietam Bat. } \text { B2d } \\ \text { Fed. Const. formed, } 178 \text {. }\end{array}\right.$ out 17th S. af. Tr. ${ }^{\text {Fed Corst }}$ ठ ठ © C. St. Matthew. $\odot_{\text {ters }}^{\text {en- }} \bumpeq . A$. Autumn $\{$ Deys and nieghts © runsh. nearly equil. 6 \& $h$. o $\succcurlyeq \odot$ Inf. Low tides.
     $\left\{\begin{array}{c}\text { 20th. Desertion of } \\ \text { Amold, } \\ \text { 1780. }\end{array}\right.$ Stormy.
    
    Sprinn planting genson in New $Z$ Cealand.
    Mich. Day.
     $\{$ Newtonia $\mathrm{B}, \mathrm{G}, 62$.

    Fall ploughing now calls your attention, if you have got through cutting those drains down there in the meadow. You improved the driest time for draining the lowlands, of course. By the way, don't you know that it pays firstrate to reclaim your swamps, if it is properly done? I can name a hundred places where the first crop taken has nearly, and in many of them quite, paid the cost of the whole improvement. You will find them, if they are well "brought to," the most fertile and productive parts of the farm. Perfect draining is, of course, at the bottom of it all.

    The harvest is now fairly begun, and a jolly time it is. The luscious fruit, the golden corn, the carts loaded down with potatoes and pumpkins, the barns bursting with the bountiful crops, this month and next, ought to make the farmer's heart swell with thankfulness and joy. How many of us appreciate it as we ought to? How many of us say it is only the pay for our own labor, and forget that the showers and the sunshine, the gentle dews and the drying winds, had about as much to do with it as we? So it goes. The heart never will zoften at the goodness that scatters blessings so liberally.

